

# THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS



WANTED - A WORD

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NO. 10

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA



# *This Magazine . .*

An international publication with a preferred circulation.

Read religiously by the pick of the electrical workers of the American continent.

Enjoys marked confidence of its readers, who own and operate its columns.

Serves as a mirror of the happenings, ideas, plans, accomplishments and aims of the labor movement throughout every industrial center of the United States and Canada.

Publishes exclusive articles of interest to labor everywhere and to the general public.

Fights for progress and the rights of wage-earners, for civilized industry, for clean government, for higher plane of living and for human welfare.

## **JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS**

# Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

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G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

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• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

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## Magazine

## CHAT

George Witter Sherman, author of "The Lineman's Cat," in this issue, has written three sonnets previously for this publication. His interest in and knowledge of the electrical industry is first-hand, exact and intimate. His poetry certainly ranks with that of the best versifiers in America today. It has a stronger grasp of reality than that of many another bard, and it opens up a lyrical territory hitherto unexplored.

Mr. Sherman is the editor of a small magazine called "The Tramp," published at Anacortes, Wash. In this magazine he attempts to publish the best work of little known poets and he is surely performing a service for American literature.

The publication of "The Lineman's Cat" offered a nice editorial problem. This is certainly good poetry. It certainly depicts a mood of a poet that may be regarded as playful but not profane, and regarded as essentially religious and not worldly. However, in depicting the lineman's lingo the poet has deviated into what might appear to some as rough language. The mood, however, is so essentially tender and significant that no one but a habitual critic will find fault.

We close this column with the remark that we are having new evidence of the widespread influence of the JOURNAL and we tip off our readers to keep close to this publication during the coming months of important events.





# The Lineman's Cat

*By . . . George Witter Sherman*

Cats! I remember one—an unknown cat.

Of all the jumping Jesuses I've clumb  
Up poles to save, I will take off my hat  
To her: she was the most brave or most  
dumb,

I don't know which—the law says you're  
suppose'

To shoot them off. . . . The hell with  
lawyers' books!

I've got no eyes scratched, just a few  
scratched clothes;

And I've brung down a lot while I've  
worn hooks,

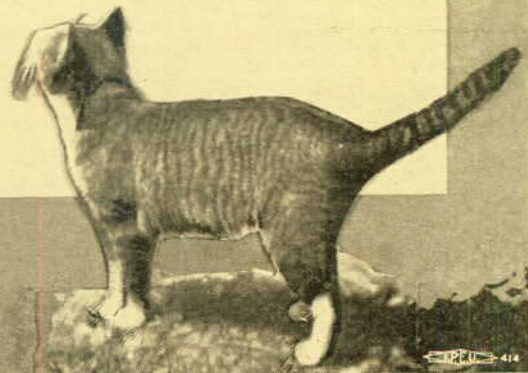
And I'd brought her . . . my hands could get  
no holts

With her out on the arm defying laws.  
She rubbed her tail against 4,000 volts.

Christ, did she jump! But she lit on her paws

All right and ran a streak of fur, stiff-  
haired,

Like bloodhounds were behind her by a spurt:  
Climbing down I could almost feel her scared  
Heart beat between my empty bib and shirt. . .







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NO. 10

## WANTED--A Word

THE WHOLE UNITED STATES is waiting for a word—an electric word—that will tap the deep streams of underground opinion. That word will come—it must come—or this country will go out like a light—and become a mere collection of separate communities.

\* \* \*

Always there has been a word. In the dark days of colonial expansion, the American colonists groped for a word, and found INDEPENDENCE. The idea of being directed from London by a small mind, which did not see or understand the ways, the needs, the hopes of a new and different world, left the colonists cold. It just would not work. King George just could not meet the problems of America; the royal governor which the King sent over just could not administer the frontier nation which was springing up on the Atlantic seaboard. "Independence" was necessary. It had to be. And INDEPENDENCE galvanized the scattered colonies into a unity, made them one, and made them free.

\* \* \*

In the dark days of the Civil War, when the systems of economy clashed, and jarred and jangled against each other, the cry of UNION again performed the miracle of salvation. Beyond the condition of slavery, beyond the problems of production and distribution of cotton, lay a profound desire of a majority of Americans for one nation, one people. So potent was this idea, it triumphed in the end, yes, in the Southland, and a new nation—a united nation—arose from the ashes of an old.

\* \* \*

Then in 1914, when the world appeared to be slipping away into darkness, America, busy, reluctant America, braced itself and held on until the word

DEMOCRACY arose like a ground swell, from an indignant people, and again accomplished the miracle of salvation. It remade America in a flash. It brought boys from the mines, factories, railroads, mills and farms, boys with clear eyes, and laughing courage, willing to break precedents, and go across the sea to fight. And by their sacrifice an awful reprieve of 23 years for the world was won.

\* \* \*

And now it is 1940—the darkest hour in the history of the universe. The murk of 1914 seems dawn beside the gloom of 1940. The world appears on the brink of self-destruction. Human beings have become so many flies—or worse, little better than vermin—to be tramped out by inanimate machines.

Across continents evil geniuses of tyranny reach out, form new alliances. They seek to build what they call a new world. In actuality, they build a world older than civilization, a world based upon the customs of the jungle, a world lower than the savage order, because savages respect compacts, and the sworn word. Tyranny spreads at the cannon's mouth. Life becomes a nightmare for millions of enslaved people. Pessimism and despair become the rule of life, where once was hope.

Again America waits for a word—an electric word—to galvanize America and the world into a new unity. The new word will have in it something of independence, union, democracy, and it will have much more; it will have the propulsion of moral values, the right of innocent men and women and children to live and work in peace, unmolested by inanimate death from the skies. How and when the word will come, we do not know, but it must come, it will come. America awaits the word. Let it come. For it means life, new life, and new civilization.





*Even the humblest citizen of the United States is aware of momentous issues in the present election year. He can not help observing trends toward greater government control of labor organizations. What form this control is likely to take—if it materializes—can only be glimpsed, but judged by attitudes of business men toward the strike as a weapon, one may confidently expect that compulsory arbitration will be brought forward as a salutary solution of labor disputes. How disastrous such experiments have been in the past is here told in dramatic fashion.*

**A**S the program for the defense of American democracy swings into action, there arise new sources of danger, some of which present themselves in exceedingly amiable roles.

One of these grows out of the increasing number of well-meaning people who may be persuaded that the social and economic hazards resulting from strikes, lockouts and similar manifestations of

# Will 1941 SEE COMPULSORY ARBITRATION?

Disconcerting trend revealed by polls, and by informal survey made by Electrical Workers' Journal

industrial conflict, can be eliminated by the adoption of a system for the compulsory arbitration of labor disputes.

A significant weathervane pointing to the proximity of the danger is the poll of American business opinion recently conducted by Fortune Magazine. Approximately 15,000 business executives—who not only have opinions of their own, but mold those of many thousands of others—responded to the poll. Included in the Fortune questionnaire was the following:

Should the government require labor to give up its right to strike for the duration of the emergency?

More than half of those replying were in favor of abolishing the right to strike entirely. An additional 35 per cent were in favor of abolishing it "in certain industries." Less than 7 per cent answered "No" to the inquiry.

Unless the majority of these business executives were also in favor of labor's being deprived of all those rights which it has been the function of the strike to procure and retain for labor, a conclusion which it is felt would unjustly reflect the attitude of many business men, then it seems fair to include those who favored abolition of the right to strike among those who favor compulsory arbitration.

The emergency with which American democracy is confronted is commonly pointed to as a justification for compulsory arbitration. But the very existence of this emergency demands that the issues raised by any proposal for the compulsory arbitration of labor disputes be weighed with special caution and objectivity, lest, in seeking to strengthen democracy, a major step should be taken toward the destruction of that which it is agreed should be preserved.

## DOUBLE STANDARDS

While it is not difficult to understand the seductive attraction which compulsory arbitration may have for the average citizen, the response of the business executives to the Fortune poll suggests that their memories are shorter than the memory of labor. The executives' answers were inconsistent with industry's own experience with compulsory arbitration, to say nothing of the inconsistency of their replies where labor's rights are concerned, as contrasted with their overwhelming approval in the same poll of the

view that "voluntary cooperation between government and industry is a better method of securing priorities than federal order."

Compulsory arbitration consists of the enforced determination, by virtue of statutory authority, of the matters in dispute between contending parties, by one or more individuals who are not parties to the difference. It is distinguished from mediation or conciliation in that mediators and conciliators actually decide nothing. They merely endeavor to bring the opposing parties together in order that the parties may reach their own agreement in accordance with their own terms. Compulsory arbitration should not be confused with voluntary arbitration, wherein the parties in dispute mutually and freely consent to the settlement of their disagreement by one or more outsiders under rules agreed to by the disputants.

## THE COMPLAINT

While the arguments which might be marshalled in favor of compulsory arbitration are most persuasive to those who have the least understanding of the nature and function of the strike and its relation to collective bargaining, the arguments do not fail to command respect even from those whose knowledge and experience in the field of industrial relations is extensive. From long and bitter experience labor and management know, and readily admit, that strikes and lockouts are costly weapons. They bring financial hardships to both sides of the contest, and in many instances extreme physical misery to the striking workman and his family.

Nor are the harmful results confined to the immediate parties to the dispute. There is also the omnipresent (but not always innocent) bystander, the public. In its multifold capacities as citizen and taxpayer, as merchant and consumer, as worker, owner and manager of other enterprises, the public has an interest in all these controversies. It is inevitable that the public should be increasingly concerned in the maintenance of healthy industrial relations because the interdependence of modern industry is such that the interruption of the normal functioning of one of its parts tends more and more to interrupt the normal functioning of the whole.

Finally, its advocates point out that compulsory arbitration is not intended to replace the customary methods of negotiation, or of mediation or conciliation, or even of voluntary arbitration, but that it merely supplements these others as a final resort to eliminate the dangers incident to strikes and lockouts.



## LABOR'S OPPOSITION

Notwithstanding the foregoing arguments on the subject of compulsory arbitration, the American Federation of Labor has long been on record as follows:

"This organization has from its birth steadfastly championed voluntary arbitration as a method for arriving at the settlement of all disputes or differences which cannot be composed by conciliation or mediation, but it never has and does not now consent to the doctrine of compulsion."

Labor's opposition to compulsory arbitration does not rest solely upon the adverse effects which the adoption of such a procedure has upon its own interests. Labor's opposition is based upon experience that compulsory arbitration does not lead to healthy industrial relations, but on the contrary, it creates tremendous obstacles to the realization of that objective. As a consequence of its fundamental shortcomings, compulsory arbitration has, and may again, produce results even more unwholesome for employers and for the government itself, than for labor. Instead of producing domestic unity, compulsory arbitration tends to the production of bitter factionalism.

Experience with legal compulsory arbitration in the United States has been brief, but that experience is rich in its lessons pointing to the necessity of avoiding its repetition—especially during a period of emergency.

## ARBITRATION IN THE U. S.

Allured by the hope of ridding itself of the series of strikes in the coal-mining industry at that time, the state of Kansas in 1920, under the Republican administration and the personal sponsorship of Governor Henry J. Allen, established the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations to provide for the compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in railroads, utilities and the food and clothing industries. In these industries strikes were made illegal.

The history of the court is one of constant and ever-widening conflicts. Organized labor had opposed the legislation creating the court from the beginning and its hostility was increased by the belief, not without foundation, that the court was biased in favor of employers. As has happened with comparable edicts of other courts, the Kansas court of arbitration was either unwilling or unable to enforce compliance with its decisions from employers.

## THE PEACE OF COMPULSION

Shortly after its establishment, Alexander Howat and August Dorchy, local leaders of the mine workers, refused to testify before the industrial court on the grounds that the legislation creating it was unconstitutional and that its actions were in violation of their constitutional rights. They were jailed for their refusal. When the highest court in the state upheld the constitutionality of the industrial court, and the U. S. Supreme Court

declined to consider the case on procedural grounds, the union officials called a strike in defiance of the statute.

For their connection with the strike, the members of the entire executive board of the local miners' union were criminally convicted of violation of the Industrial Relations Act, and they were also found guilty of violating the court's injunction, for which they were sentenced to a six months' and a one year term in jail, respectively. This led to further and more serious disturbances.

Since the miners remained on strike, notwithstanding the treatment dealt their leaders, the operators had men brought in from other areas. The local miners resisted the taking of their jobs by outsiders. The state militia was thereupon called to impose order, with its customary aggravations of ill-will.

Bitterness mounted on both sides. In a further effort to break the strike drastic legislation was enacted in the form of vagrancy laws which made unemployed persons liable to arrest or expulsion from the district.

## FLOOD-TIDE

The contest spread to the political arena and dominated all other issues. In the meantime the activities of the industrial court were provoking constant new and divergent antagonisms. Litigation spread like a disease. Decisions and appeals and re-decisions and revisions bogged down the administrative agencies of law. Legalistic murk blinded even the judges.

One of the ironies of the situation consisted in the arrest, by order of the industrial relations court, of famed editor

William Allen White—among the staunchest of the earlier supporters of the court's enabling legislation—for having expressed sympathy with the striking employees in the railroad shop crafts' strike of 1922.

## END OF A MISTAKE

The discord-sowing career of the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations was brought to an end by two ponderous blows originating from different quarters, either of which, however, would probably have been fatal to the court. In the election of 1922, on a platform repudiating the Industrial Relations Act, the Democratic candidate was elected governor of the State. Promptly upon taking office Governor Davis pardoned Howat, who had by that time been almost nine months in jail. Shortly thereafter, in a case appealed by the Wolff Packing Company with the backing of the powerful employers' association of Kansas, the United States Supreme Court declared the Industrial Relations Act unconstitutional on the grounds that the state could not authorize a court to set the wages of industries "not affected with a public interest."

The unconstitutionality of the legislation creating the Kansas Court of Industrial Relations—determined as a consequence of attack by employers, it should emphatically be noted—opened a great field of speculation for lawyers on the question whether any scheme of compulsory arbitration could meet all the constitutional tests, including the prohibition against involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime. The question

(Continued on page 559)



FANEUIL HALL, BOSTON—A CRADLE OF DEMOCRACY



**T**HE entire ninth district of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, covering the largest geographical area in the United States and numbering in its ranks possibly 40,000 electricians, has passed to a research basis with the district as a unit. This new plan has been worked out in cooperation with the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT of the International Office, according to an announcement made this month by J. Scott Milne, vice president.

Under the ninth district plan, the 40,000 workers of the region will make weekly reports to the central office of the district at 1110 Central Tower Bldg., San Francisco, rather than to their local unions.

According to Vice President Milne, the rapid expansion in union affairs in this important area has stressed the need for research information to be used in negotiations with employers. Expansion in this area has been rapid in the field of public utility, radio, sign work, public address and other newer branches of the electrical trade. The ninth district is large in area even when one does not count Hawaii and Philippine Islands which are also grouped under this classification.

Vice President Milne described the plan to the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL:

#### VALUABLE RECORDS PROSPECT

"As explained to you some time past, the local unions in the ninth district have ventured into the field of statistical reports in so far as the monthly time of

# NINTH DISTRICT *Adopts* *District-Wide* RESEARCH

Makes local union  
research an integral part of  
regional set-up

each member is concerned. We are attempting to have each local union in this district send the cards of their members direct to the San Francisco office and establish a set-up in the San Francisco office whereby these cards will be recorded on a machine which will total all cards as to classification, giving us the total number of hours worked, the total number of overtime hours and the rate at which the overtime was worked, and also give us the total time unemployed, time lost by reason of sickness, accident or weather, and will give us the total amount in dollars which each man earns for the month.

"This system will require the establishment in the San Francisco office of machines necessary to take care of this work and will require the services of one operator. To date we have 22 local unions which have agreed to operate on this plan, and we have ordered a total of 195,660 cards for the year. Indications are that the majority of the local unions in the district will cooperate in this endeavor, and I am hopeful of being able to supply the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT of our Brotherhood with these figures once each month and a total once a year. Each local union cooperating will be sent a set of figures showing the monthly totals for all of their members. Copies of the cards have already been sent you, but if you desire any more, please advise me and I will forward you a supply."

Vice President Milne also stressed the fact that the passing from local union research to district research must be regarded at least for a year as experimental. It entails a considerable changeover of card methods and bookkeeping systems, but all this has been worked out prior to the decision reached during the last month—to build the ninth district research on a cooperative basis.

The decision was reached at the meeting of the Second Annual Conference of representatives of the ninth district held recently in San Francisco. With the rapid expansion of business and organization in this district, it has been found necessary to hold annual conferences for the threshing out of numerous problems and the erection of common policies. The following representatives attended the meeting:

W. A. Kelly  
A. Shackelford  
O. E. Rieman  
George Mulkey  
C. L. Thomas

Gene Gaillac  
L. B. Morrell  
A. H. Feely  
R. Roy Smith  
Charles H. Rohrer  
William Myers

#### COOPERATION APPLIED

The cooperative research plan is only one of the aspects of cooperation developed on the West Coast. Through the local unions adopting this district plan, the central office can purchase many of the materials and supplies for all the locals at the same time, adopting the principle of pool purchase, thus reducing unit cost to a great degree. The central office purchases supplies, including organization buttons, dues buttons, and other needed equipment. The new research cards will be adjusted so that they can be slipped through an automatic machine for classification.

During the experimental period, a card system has been worked out on a monthly basis in a folder to carry monthly cards for a series of six months. The monthly time card enables the member to report on a weekly basis for straight and overtime totals, and sick, accident and weather lay-offs. Following are instructions contained on this six-month budgeted card:

You must send in time cards each month whether you work or not. Cards must be in by the fifteenth of the following month. Mail cards promptly.

Weeks must end on Saturdays, except where end of month falls on another day, then that shall end the time for the month.

Under *Classification* write in type of work you are performing as per agreement with employer. If *Apprentice* be sure and state whether *Line*, *Wireman* or other type of apprentice.

Under total weekly wage insert actual money earned from your employer, without deductions of any kind.

Cross in the appropriate space whether *Journeyman*, *Apprentice*, *Helper* or *Miscellaneous*.

Do not fail to sign and date your cards.

You must show your hourly, weekly or monthly rate.

Insert last name first.

Report out of work or going to work to the local union office.

When laid off temporarily and going back to the same employer it will not be necessary to report out of work.

Report immediately to the State Unemployment Office, when out of work, so that you may receive your unemployment compensation.

To protect your Social Security account, please make certain to give each



Modern Office Building, San Francisco,  
Houses Ninth District Offices





ENERGETIC STAFF OF VICE PRESIDENT MILNE

Standing left to right: W. A. Kelly, A. Shackelford, O. A. Rieman, Geo. Mulkey, C. L. Thomas, Gene Gaillac, L. B. Morrell, A. H. Feely, R. Roy Smith. Seated left to right: Chas. H. Rohrer, Lillian M. Firestone, J. Scott Milne, Anna S. Freitas, Wm. Myers.

employer your name and your account number.

Demand Social Security and State Unemployment receipts from your employer, for the amount of money which has been deducted from your wages. Keep on file receipts, time, date and name of the employers you have worked for, in case there is any dispute on your claims when applying for benefits in the future.

If you wish a statement of your wages credited to your Old-Age Insurance Account from the Social Security Board, bring your Social Security card to the local union office in person. This information will show the amount your employers have contributed to your account.

Report sickness and injuries to the local union office.

#### NEW PUBLICATION

Another product of the conference on organization in the ninth district was a new pamphlet that is being widely circulated on the Pacific Coast. This pamphlet is called "Your Trade Union—the I. B. E. W." It is a brochure of 30 pages, of streamline appearance, carrying photographs of President Brown, Secretary Bugniazet, and other important officials of the union, recounting the history of the union from the beginning, with pictures of the birthplace of the union in St. Louis, and the Electrical Workers' Building in Washington. The pamphlet is vividly written with great clarity and appeal. It uses the question and answer method in large portions of the explanation.

In view of the fact that the conference also voted for the change in research methods, what this pamphlet says about

research will be of wide interest to the membership:

#### Was the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT of the Brotherhood established to work in conjunction with the national council? \*

Yes. The council was pledged to base its deliberations on factual information. Until its formation the Brotherhood had made no effort systematically to compile such information. Arguments for wage increases, or against wage cuts, were usually conducted on a basis of living costs, disregarding continuity of employment, and other important wage-making factors. Under the continuous arbitration plan visualized by the council the need for a more orderly presentation of the workers' arguments was emphasized. It was to meet this need that the union decided to establish its own fact-finding department. This was done in 1924. Later, by referendum vote, the members wrote into the constitution provisions requiring all local unions to keep simple data relative to employment of their members.

#### Are the activities of the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT confined to work on wage and hour reports?

No. Although the department is intended primarily for the collecting, relating, and interpretation of wage and hour reports; and the forwarding of information gleaned from them to locals when necessary for negotiation purposes, it has done much other work. It has made studies of hazards in the electrical indus-

try, based upon the insurance records of Brotherhood members. It has studied the financial structure of some of the larger corporations employing union electricians. It has spent some time on the problem of displacement of men by machines. It also has assisted in the preparation of codes for the various branches of the industry.

The department has an extensive library of economics, public utility, and other books which touch the life of the labor movement. Being located in the nation's capital it is able to call upon the mammoth Congressional Library and the many branches of the government for information it cannot obtain from its own offices, which by the way, occupy practically an entire floor of the Brotherhood building.

Through these many sources the department is able to keep in close touch with the operations of power companies, the telephone monopoly, large engineering and construction companies and small contractors.

Its manifold activities, ranging from the filing of the relatively unimportant fact that John Doe, member of Local Union No. 123, worked 120 hours last month, to the extremely important one that kilowatt hour consumption for last week in the United States was 10 per cent higher than last year at this time, cover the electrical industry "like a tent."

#### How does the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT receive its wage and hour information from the local unions?

Each member is provided with statisti-

(Continued on page 559)

\* Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Construction Industry.



# Inspectors GRASP CONTROLS *More Firmly*

**S**ECTIONAL meetings of the International Association of Electrical Inspectors, just closing, brought the largest attendance ever recorded in the history of that important organization. All these meetings indicated developments toward greater self-consciousness on the part of municipal inspectors as to their duties to the public, and rapid advances toward more control by that organization of its own policies in their relationships with cities in the making of the National Electrical Code.

The International Association of Electrical Inspectors is made up of municipal inspectors from all the important cities of the United States, most of which cities make an integral part of their ordinances the National Electrical Code. The National Electrical Code historically is the creation of the electrical committee appointed by the National Fire Protection Association.

## I. B. E. W. MEN ACTIVE

A strong representation of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, both locally and nationally, was present at all the sectional meetings of the I. A. E. I. The Southwestern Section met at Santa Barbara, Calif., the last of August. The Northwestern Section met at Great Falls, Mont., the first of September. The Southern Section met at Houston, Texas, the middle of September,

I. A. E. I. sectional meetings bring greatest attendance in association history. I. B. E. W. represented

and the Western Section met at Kansas City, Mo., the last of September. The Eastern Section is scheduled to meet in New York the first week of October.

The sectional meetings of the electrical inspectors have become clearing houses for the entire electrical industry. These meetings bring together not only inspectors but representatives on a national basis in every branch of the industry including electrical contractors, electrical manufacturers, electrical utilities and electrical wholesalers.

At the Southern meeting the Southern Section adopted the following important rule: (It is to be noted that the Southern Section has often set the pace for the entire association in regard to policy).

"The executive committee expresses itself as being very much disturbed about the action of two representatives of the Southern Section to the executive council I. A. E. I. in voting contrary to the expressed wishes of the Southern Section in reference to CNX Cable."

C. S. Whitaker, president of the Southern Section, gave a notable address at

the Houston meeting in which he declared:

"If we are to expect improvement in the wiring standard and at the same time place our services in a more favorable light with the public, it is up to us as inspectors to take the initiative and set about to plan rules within the scope of the National Electrical Code and within reasonable understanding of those in whose hands the use and administration of the code rest.

"It is not my thought that any such program should be undertaken by the Southern Section. The needs of an area as wide as that represented by the section are much too varied to hope to get so much as uniformity of what might be termed the broad principles of wiring practices. Within the boundaries of a single state or within the jurisdiction of a single chapter, it appears possible that inspectors, contractors, and public utilities might agree on some sort of skeleton draft of wiring rules which could be expected to gain general approval.

## WIRING FOR SAFETY

"The general hope in the simplification and standardization program is the provision of practical, enforceable rules which will result in complete wiring jobs in which a certain degree of permanence, of safety will be incorporated. In this connection, the inspector is interested in having such a sufficiency as to make it unnecessary that unqualified persons later add to or otherwise remove the job's protective features. Also, the inspector is interested in having the rules simple to the extent that all concerned may be able to comply without confusion, delays, extra inspections, etc., which result in the establishment of poor relationships. The contractor also stands to gain by avoiding costly misunderstandings and by providing the quality of material which rightfully belongs in the job without fear of a competitive price employing the minimum on approved methods and materials. The electrician would seem to become more skilled in concentrating on a few methods and materials than by the occasional use of one of a great variety. The public utility is reasonably insured against trouble from installations with adequate capacity for the present, yet with provision for increasing capacity for future loads without excessive cost or inconvenience. The jobber also would seem to be better able to serve the trade by avoiding much that is now duplication."

Other important developments at these meetings were:

1. The holding of a national convention of the representatives of the five sections at some convenient city in 1941. This important development was discussed at the Southern meeting and was a proposal of A. R. Small, chairman of the electrical committee and director of the Underwriters Laboratories.

2. The possibility of dividing some of the larger sections into two parts so that



Blackfoot Indians at Northwest Inspector Meeting take part in pageant celebrating history of electricity





CALIFORNIA MISSION

more detailed and specialized discussion would take place at the resultant sectional meetings.

#### HUGE ATTENDANCE IN WEST

The meeting of the Western Section at Kansas City brought the largest attendance ever developed at an electrical meeting in the United States. Some persons in attendance were good enough to say that one reason the attendance at Kansas City was so large was that E. J. Brown, international president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was on the program. President Brown was unexpectedly detained and could not make his appearance, but his position and the position of the International Brotherhood was stated by M. H. Hedges, director of research of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who was in attendance at all the sectional meetings representing the international office. Local Union No. 134, Chicago, organized a special train at Chicago for members and their friends to go to Kansas City and a delegation of 150 led by Charles M. Paulsen swelled the numbers at the Missouri conference. Local Union No. 124, Kansas City, acted as host at a special dinner for all visiting Brothers and their guests including many top officials of the inspectors' organization. Enthusiasm was great.

Vice President J. Scott Milne led a

group of international organizers including Amos Feely and Gene Gaillac at the Santa Barbara meeting. Vice President Milne and also Vice President Bell were in attendance at the Great Falls meeting of the Northwest Section.

Dewey Johnson, superintendent of electrical affairs, Atlanta, Ga., member of the I. B. E. W., and president of the Georgia Federation of Labor, was present at the Southern Section meeting. Leo McCormick, a member of the Brotherhood, acted as general chairman of the Western Section meeting and to him and his assistants credit was given for the large turnout and the smoothly-running program, both on the side of business, technical questions and entertainment.

Cordial relations between the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the inspectors' organization were stressed and fulfilled at all the sectional meetings. It was made clear by I. B. E. W. representatives that the inspectors' organization must be kept a strong independent association pledged to protect the public interest in the light of safety for life and property.

At Great Falls, Mont., an unusual example of region-wide cooperation was displayed. Neil McDonald, business manager of Local Union B-65, was a member of the publicity committee for the convention. Local Union No. 341, Livingston; Local Union No. B-65, Butte; Local Union No. 623, Butte; Local Union No. 552, Lewistown; Local Union No. 122, Great Falls; Local Union No. 523, Billings; Local Union No. 185, Helena, and the Montana State Council of Electrical Workers, all took part in the preparations and contributed funds along with the national manufacturing group for defraying expenses for the meeting. The Montana Power Company, the Anaconda Copper Company, and the Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, large corporations with which the International Brotherhood of Electrical

Workers has held contracts for many years, also played important parts in the planning of this notable meeting. Pennants were displayed about the meeting hall giving due credit to the Brotherhood for its cooperation in the program. Visitors from throughout the United States who attended this particular sectional meeting were loud in their praise of the integrated and unified community effort.

All sections offered typical entertainment for the guests. At Great Falls, an unusual program was prepared. The guests were taken in automobiles to the power plant of the Montana Power Company, 17 miles from Great Falls. Here a beautiful park has been preserved at the base of the great dam. A barbecue chicken dinner was served. A stage was erected in this park upon which a dance orchestra first played and thereafter a community symphony orchestra. It made a musical background for a pageant recounting the discovery of Great Falls by Lewis and Clark, the damming of the Missouri River, the generation of electricity and the part electricity has come to play in modern life. Appropriate music, coupled with the fact that Indians of the Blackfeet tribe were present, gave color and continuity to the ever-new but old story of electrical development.

At Santa Barbara the guests were entertained at a barbecue dinner on the Pacific Ocean beach. Here under a new moon a typical California supper was served to the music of a Spanish orchestra. Houston took the guests to a park adjacent to the city and served a Western barbecue of Texas beef, and led the hundreds of guests in typical Texan games.

The varied program of Kansas City included "A Night in Reno." The ballroom was transformed into an old Western frontier town where guests played roulette with what looked like thousand dollar bills supplied by the management.



KANSAS CITY, MO. — Baltimore Avenue.

President Hotel, scene of Western Section meeting of inspectors



# Will DIESEL POWER Supplant STEAM?

**W**HETHER high officials of American railroads are saying so openly, many believe the Diesel power locomotive is destined to supplant steam. This is freely predicted by employees holding lesser positions in railroad transportation.

Nearly all the Class A railroads now have crack trains which are Diesel powered and which are used as advertisements of the railroad's progressiveness. In some instances, these powerful Diesel locomotives, besides the regular engineering crew, carry an expert electrician as maintenance man in transit. Some of the important Diesel-powered trains are distributing booklets, published by the General Motors Corporation in Detroit, which makes Diesel engines, describing this new form of motive power.

One such booklet states:

"In all the Diesel locomotives, the Diesel engine is used to drive powerful electric generators. The electric current which they generate is used to operate large electric motors built into the axles of the driving wheels of the locomotive. This makes a flexible drive between the Diesel engine and the wheels, giving great pulling power to start and high maximum speeds.

"To the passengers of the railroad, the Diesel trains have meant speedier travel in comfortable, air conditioned coaches. To the railroads, the Diesel has meant lower operating costs, high fuel savings,

Freely predicted that  
great electric-Diesel engines  
will take precedence

and less time in the roundhouse. Schedules never before attempted have been made possible. In arid regions where water is difficult to obtain, the Diesel locomotive makes it unnecessary to maintain an expensive water supply. Because it is available more of the time, one Diesel locomotive can often be substituted for several steam locomotives. To cities and land owners along the railroad, the Diesel means freedom from smoke and cinders, with the resulting cleanliness."

## MOST EFFICIENT ENGINE

This attractive booklet goes on to make pictorial and graphic explanation of Diesel power. It points out how Rudolph Diesel suffered a mysterious disappearance while he was working on his great invention, and this mysterious disappearance has never been solved. From this point, the booklet passes to a rather technical but clear discussion of this new form of locomotion.

The Diesel is inherently the most efficient type of engine built today. It converts several times as much of the energy in a fuel into work as does the ordinary steam engine. It is even somewhat better

than our most highly developed gasoline, automobile or airplane engines. The only power plants which obtain anywhere near the efficiencies of the Diesel are some of the mercury-steam plants. Their weight is, however, even greater than the steam power plant.

Efficiency is a measure of the percentage of heat in the fuel which an engine converts into useful work. All fuels are a storehouse of potential energy. The energy in gasoline, fuel oil and coal was obtained from the sun by prehistoric plants and stored in the ground waiting for man to devise a way to reconvert the sun's heat energy into useful work. The potential energy of a fuel is measured in heat units per pound of fuel.

An engine is a machine for converting these stored heat units in the fuel into a form which can be used to do man's back-breaking tasks. The more of these heat units converted into work, the higher the efficiency. High efficiency means low fuel consumption.

Suppose the percentage figures given in the chart are converted into these heat units. A pound of a typical petroleum oil will contain about 18,500 heat units or, as engineers say, British Thermal Units (B. T. U.). If 18,500 B. T. U.'s are burned in an engine the table will show the number that will be usefully converted into work and the amount lost through waste heat, friction and cooling by the different engines.

## ALWAYS IN MOTION

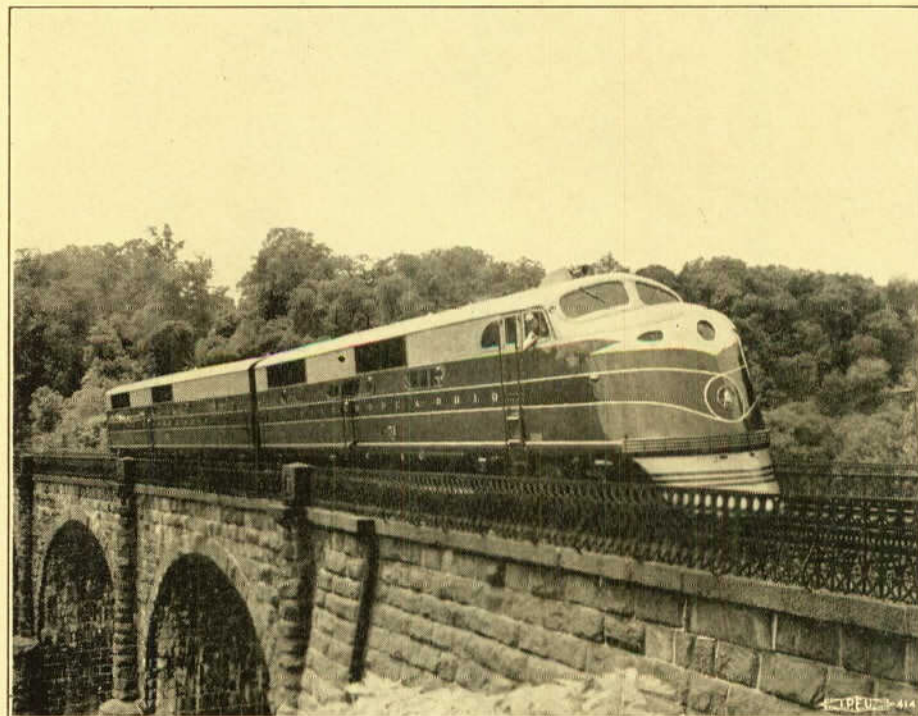
Let us start out with an explanation of the operation of the Diesel engine by going back to molecules. As you know, molecules are minute particles of matter. Everything in the world is composed of molecules—the air, our bodies, our homes, the earth, our food and drink, vegetation. Molecules are the tiny bricks which nature used in building the universe. They are so small that the most powerful microscope cannot make them visible, for they are only about seven ten-billionths of an inch in diameter.

These particles of matter are always in a state of motion like a swarm of angry bees. At room temperatures and ordinary atmospheric pressure each molecule travels with an average speed of about 1,000 miles an hour. As they race about they bounce against each other and the sides of the container which they may be in. As you sit reading this, you are constantly being hit with the molecules of the air.

Suppose we have an engine cylinder full of air. The tiny molecules pound against the sides and against the piston. When the piston is pushed up, the molecules are squeezed closer together. Because there is less space for them to move about in, they hit the walls more often. The constant pounding against the cylinder walls produces a pressure. The more often the molecules hit the walls, the higher the pressure goes.

The above is exactly what happens in a Diesel engine. Air enters the cylinder and the piston moving up compresses it into a small fraction of the space it for-

(Continued on page 562)





# PRESIDENT BROWN *Uses* *Conference* METHOD

**F**ACING problems incident to total defense and reviving business, Ed J. Brown, international president, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, called a conference of all his vice presidents in Washington last month. There was full attendance, and a number of international representatives also came to Washington at that time. The meeting was held coincidental with the meeting of the executive council. Apropos of this important conference President Brown made the following statement:

"Piloting an organization of more than 200,000 skilled craftsmen stationed in every important city in the United States and Canada is a complex job. When our organization was much smaller and before it ramified into every branch of the electrical industry, the problems were not as complex nor as voluminous. It is almost impossible for a great organization like ours to operate as a one-man

Calls in  
vice presidents and representatives in two-day discussion of policies and procedures

agency. I called in our vice presidents from all the districts including Canada in order to talk over with them the new problems that they face in their districts.

## FROM SOURCE TO CONSUMER.

"As nearly all our members know, we are now a union which operates from the source of raw materials through every type of fabrication and transportation to the ultimate consumer. We are strong in the railroad field, in the manufacturing field, in the private electric utility field, in radio broadcasting, and our province is ever widening.



ED J. BROWN  
International President, I. B. E. W.

"Types of problems brought to this conference by our alert vice presidents showed a common pattern. This does not mean that every area had the same problem, but the major problems were common to all the areas. Problems incident to defense dominated our discussion. For example, the relationship of labor unions to the U. S. Employment Service on defense jobs was discussed; the possible shortage of skilled workers in those localities surrounding defense jobs, and the problem of transferring workers from points where there is still unemployment was another point discussed. These represent types, and of course more intimate problems of the union's structure were not neglected.

"I was deeply impressed with the perseverance and alertness with which our vice presidents and their representatives were facing the problems incident to defense work and incident to new adjustments. I am proud of the working force which our union has developed.

## IN STEP WITH CHANGE

"It is my impression that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has made an important and needed adjustment to the newer forces which American labor today faces. Whether we like it or not, we may say during the last 10 years we have been in the midst of changes almost revolutionary. These great changes were not dictated by mere whim but by changing economic conditions and by revolution throughout the world. Labor unions like all other institutions must make adjustment to these new forces and I am happy to say that our organization has and is rapidly making these needed adjustments."

Those present at President Brown's conference were:

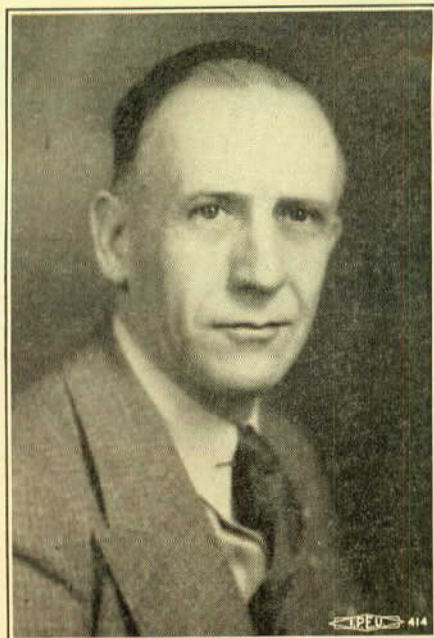
E. Ingles, First District;  
John J. Regan, Second District;

(Continued on page 559)



INTERNATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON





Charles J. Maunsell, L. U. No. B-316

*How vividly this true story unfolds—the story of a union man told by his cards and his receipts. How intimately the life of a good member is bound up with the life of the union. This is a unique article which all members will enjoy reading.*

**H**ERE'S the history of my life in this battered manila envelope — these stubs, stamps and cards. Little pieces of paper, pink, blue, yellow or green, with dates and figures written on them. Everything is there; from the day of my birth the record is intact right down to the present time. And if we add it all up, what will the ledger show in profit or loss?

*I am a union membership.*

In September I celebrated my thirtieth birthday.

On September 2, 1910, J. W. Everett, financial secretary of L. U. No. 226, of Topeka, Kans., wrote the name of a new member, Charles J. Maunsell, apprentice wireman, on page 24 of his book, and placed a pink initiation stamp on an official membership card No. 235522. It was the Reed-Murphy faction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Some of you younger boys have never even heard about that. It's something we would rather forget. Then Brother Everett, with a hearty handshake and a smile, said,

"Charlie, you're a union man now. I hope it's permanent."

#### SIXTEEN CENTS AN HOUR

The initiation fee of \$25 really required self-sacrifice for the young apprentice, whose wage was only \$1.50 a day, or 16 cents an hour for a day of nine hours. Dues were \$1 a month, of which 35 cents was sent to the International. At that time there was a death benefit ranging up to \$300. The boy had his ambition set on working up to a journeyman's wage, which was \$2.25 or \$2.50 for skilled craftsmen. Now that he had his union card he knew that the men on the job would gladly help him learn the trade.

## "I Am a UNION MEMBERSHIP Card"

Life story  
of membership is revealed by  
stubs, stamps and cards

In January, 1911, we seem to have picked up a 25 cent assessment, and some months more up to 75 cents. P. M. Montgomery cancelled the stamps then. We got the eight-hour day about this time and the scale was 50 cents an hour—some boost! In January, 1912, we discarded the membership card and got the blue part of a triplicate receipt system signed by T. E. Vesper. Here it is, in the manila envelope.

On February 27, 1913, L. U. No. 226 re-affiliated with the main branch of the International Brotherhood, which had been recognized by the A. F. of L. We got the yellow part of a triplicate receipt system signed by James Leroy Lewis, and 30 cents of the \$1.25 dues went to the I. O. except when there was a death assessment. In those days the insurance system of the Brotherhood had not been set up and whenever a Brother died it was necessary to levy a general assessment to pay his death benefit. Here's a receipt for a death assessment in July, 1913—80 cents. Again in January, 1914, another for 50 cents.

Beginning February, 1914, 40 cents of the \$1.25 dues went to the I. O. The scale went up to 62½ cents an hour. The Brothers slapped their pockets and said, "Organization pays!"

#### ASSESSMENT FOR THE JOURNAL

Here's a special assessment in May, 1919, of 25 cents for the "WORKER," as our JOURNAL was affectionately called. It was a small, yellow-covered magazine in those days. The cover was decorated with an arc light and a string of the old-fashioned bulbs.

I see that we were doing a bit of traveling about that time. Here's a receipt signed by Dan W. Eaton, of L. U. No. 290, of Bartlesville, Okla. It calls for 60 cents to the I. O. out of \$1.50. Dues are a bit higher, but what do we care, the scale has gone up to 87½ cents an hour! In January, 1920, 75 cents was due the I. O. out of \$2 dues, but again the scale had taken a big jump to \$1 an hour. December, 1921, brought \$3 dues and \$1.25 going to the I. O.

The members of the Brotherhood were convinced that a regular insurance reserve should be set up so that when a member died the money would be on hand to help his family when they most needed it. Here's the January, 1922, receipt; it calls for \$2.40 to the I. O. and a 50 cent assessment, maybe local. The dues to the International include the 90 cents for in-

surance. The \$2.40 dues continued until October, when the receipt was for \$11. As I remember, this \$2.40 was to build up the legal reserve for our Benefit Association. One day's pay, which was \$8, went to the I. O. for relief of members on recognized difficulty. Charles P. Ford was then international secretary and he set up the insurance system. From the start it has been strong and secure. Believe me, that check from the International has been a ray of sunshine to many a widow in her time of deepest sorrow.

The November, 1922, receipt shows \$1.90 due the I. O. This continued till September, 1924, when an extra dollar went to the I. O.; for what, I don't remember. On March 18, 1925, a receipt was issued for \$9, \$6 of which was special assessment, followed by \$3 special assessment in May. This must have been a local assessment, because the I. O. was still due only \$1.90. Charlie was working for the Machinist Electric, getting \$8 a day. July, 1925, carried another \$1 assessment for the I. O. March, 1926, calls for a \$2 local assessment, might have been a strike. Our August, 1926, receipt is for \$2.90, signed by J. J. Mosley, of L. U. No. 290, Bartlesville, Okla.

#### MOVING AROUND

Charlie and I moved over to Tulsa in 1927. The May, 1927, receipt is for \$7.20, signed by M. B. Anderson, of L. U. No. 584. The I. O. still gets \$1.90, and the rest is for business agent assessment and 80 cents local blanket insurance. Ever think of the many hours of hard work, frequently not compensated in any way, put in by the local financial secretaries who sign those receipts?

In December, 1927, the I. O. begins to get \$2 a month. The scale is now \$1.37½. According to Charlie's pay ledger we strayed around considerably at this time, but paid our dues to Local No. 584 until March, 1929, when a receipt by J. W. Morris, of L. U. No. 301, Texarkana, calls for \$4.65. In June, 1929, A. C. McKeen, of L. U. No. 116, Fort Worth, issued a receipt for \$5 and the scale there was \$1.37½.

We were still wandering. Jobs were scarce, but we kept our dues paid. Receipts show the names of T. G. Roberts, Local No. 301; R. W. Rogers, S. W. Tannahill, Local No. 290; T. A. Collins, L. U. No. 301; F. Grunewald, Local No. 116. We rolled over some country but we didn't pick up much moss. Notes on the receipts and the pay ledger tell us that the dues were paid sometimes with money earned working with a pick and shovel.

When things were pretty bleak the Dallas Fair started a wave of prosperity,

(Continued on page 564)



# Electricity AIDS PHYSICIANS in Cures

By CHARLES J. WAZLO, L. U. No. B-640

In collaboration with J. H. Scheyer, Engineer, N. A. C. A., Langley Field, Va., Brother Wazlo, Phoenix, begins an important series of articles on electricity and medicine.

**D**IRECT current, known as galvanic current to the medical profession, was introduced as a new therapeutic late in the nineteenth century. Early galvanic devices were usually a series of primary cells, a control rheostat and a milliamperemeter to indicate the flow of current.

(Sketch 1 shows an early hook up.)

With the advent of our century and the development of the electrical industries, small motor-generator outfits were made available to the medical profession. The generators used had an output variable between zero and 80 volts and zero to 50 milliamperes.

Vacuum tube, A. C. rectifiers (a post World War No. 1 development) have replaced the earlier equipment. These compact units, well known in principle to every electrical man, are the ideal D. C. power source for a physician's office or hospital.

(Sketch 2 is typical of the circuit being used today.)

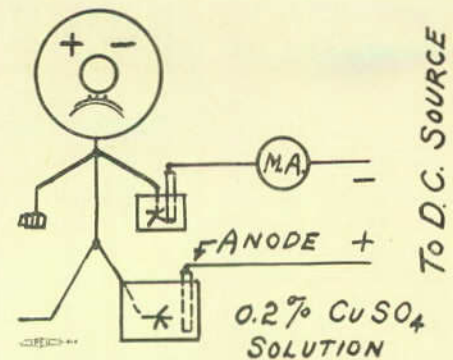
## AID TO BEAUTY

Galvanic currents are employed primarily as electrical and electro-chemical cauterizers for the destruction of external growths such as warts, moles, small rodent ulcers and some forms of dermatitis or skin irritations. They are also used for the removal of superfluous hair by electrolysis, a process popular in Hollywood, where a low brow with classical features is often converted to a heart-palpitating star with a super-beautiful hair line through the efforts of the hard working lot electrician and a galvanic kit.

A fairly recent use is known as iontophoresis, the transfer of ions from an electrolyte to the body; a form of electro-

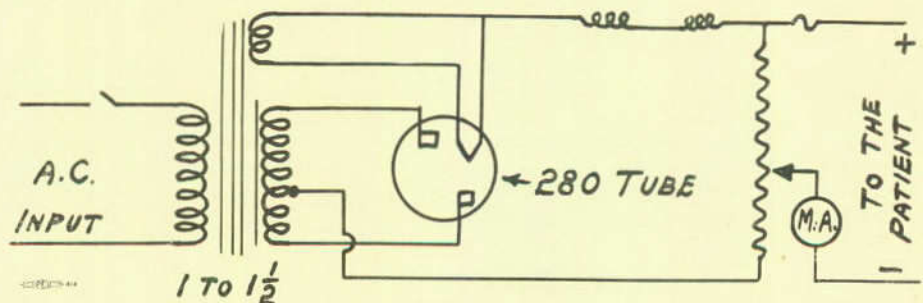
Mysterious force which Brotherhood members seek to direct enters professional field

plating. This method of combatting fungoid infections and the common "athlete's foot" has proven highly efficient. Treatment of the infected member (hand or foot in nearly all cases) is as follows: Three eighths of an ounce of copper sulphate, U. S. P. is dissolved in four liters of distilled water, making an 0.2 per cent solution. This solution is carried in an enameled pan which also carries the copper anode. The infected



SKETCH 3

understood by a physical analogy. Consider the relative weights of the protozoa causing the infection and the copper ion that bombards it. The ratio is roughly that of the weight of a man to the weight of a grain of sand. Now, consider a man caught in a sand blast where the sand particles are moving with a speed equal to the velocity of light and you will comprehend what happens to the infecting agents during the iontophoresis treatment. In addition to this physical action the total weight of copper deposited is a fair percentage of the weight of the



SKETCH 2

member is immersed in the bath, clear of the anode.

## CURE "ATHLETE'S FOOT"

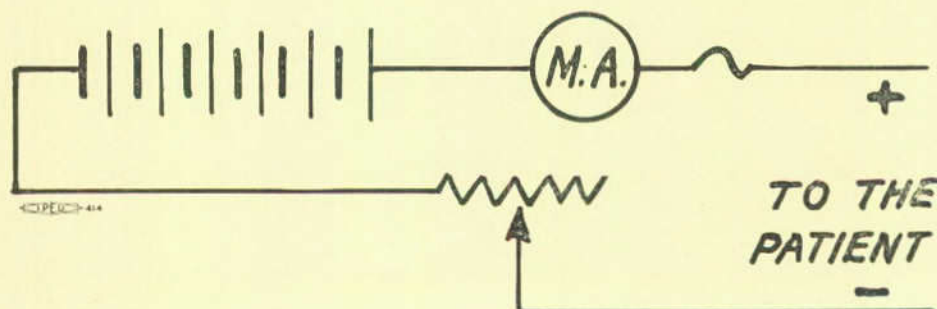
The patient's free hand or foot is placed in contact with the negative lead, in an aqueous, saline bath, to complete the circuit with a minimum of resistance. The control rheostat is advanced to increase the current until it reaches about six milliamperes. The duration of a treatment is generally 20 minutes. Treatments are given two or three times per week as long as signs of the infection are present.

Most electro-chemical processes can be

infected organisms and copper is poisonous to all forms of animal or vegetable life.

This and subsequent articles are construed with the idea of pointing out the most interesting phases of electricity in medicine and of tracing the development of electrical apparatus that serves the physician from the days of the rod and tube men to the present. We sincerely advise refraining from any self treatment. All electro-therapeutic devices are dangerous unless operated by a physician. For example, the iontophoresis process employs copper, a heavy metal, which would be toxic if used to excess.

(Sketch 3 depicts one of the authors taking the iontophoresis treatment to cure a case of ringworm which he picked up in the lobby of the Ritz through being so careless as to come East from Arizona without his shoes.)



SKETCH 1

## Labor Employs the X-Ray

By DON WHARTON

During the past 12 months more than 35,000 New York City workers have been X-rayed in one of the most important

(Continued on page 561)



# Famed MICKEY MOUSE

## 100% I. B. E. W.

By TED KIRKWOOD, L. U. No. 40

**T**HE tremendous popularity of the Walt Disney feature length productions has made possible the realization of his long cherished dream, a brand new studio plant filled with all the gadgets and equipment his fertile mind has been able to devise. It is a regular little city with paved streets, curbs, lights, fire department, theatre, animation building, large sound stages, restaurants and sports facilities. Visitors at the old Disney Studio commented that the artists seemed to be eating all the time, but the new spic and span restaurants on this lot are so inviting that a Hollywood diet is impossible.

The famed multi-plane camera which helps give these new color cartoons a third dimension is said to weigh many tons. This ponderous mechanism is entirely electrically controlled in precise synchronism with a two-direction control board that would delight the eye of any electrical worker. From this giant camera requiring a great building to house it there is another extreme in equipment running so smoothly that shafts only 1/32 of an inch in diameter have appropriate ball bearings working with less friction than

Animated creatures  
of a fertile imagination build  
a great new movie city in  
glamorous Hollywood

the jewels of a volt-meter. The air must be maintained at the correct temperature and humidity and this is done with a very large electrically-driven air-conditioning system. This equipment was installed by I. B. E. W. members and is now operated by air-conditioning engineer members of Studio Local No. 40. So capable are these members that the studio could not select the best man as foreman so is rotating each one for a six weeks' period as chief to see if one can be chosen.

### LARGE CONSTRUCTION JOB

The electrical work required 65 men for about a year working under a special agreement with the Walt Disney management at the regular studio scale. The men were furnished through the cooperation of the Hollywood Studio Local No. 40 and the Glendale Local No. 691. Disney's chief

engineer was William E. Garity and the steward was Al Peck.

The members on the job were:

B. H. Ackerman  
Leo Baltazar  
Dick Boyd  
Don Cornwall  
Frank Druce  
Al Derby  
Steve Harrington  
Al Henry  
C. W. Hulick  
T. J. Jones  
Walt Kenney  
Jack Ladd  
M. H. Mayhew  
H. Michaelis  
Bill Newlove  
C. U. Penney  
L. K. Romberger  
R. Schott  
Sidney Skoog  
Walt Stanley  
Ed Wescott  
Charles Waldriff  
Eddie Arimond  
Dave Barnett  
A. Butterworth  
Vic Bongberg  
D. Dornall  
E. W. Hale  
Bobby Heer  
D. K. Henry  
Fred Hurley  
George Kling

Carl LaFors  
R. C. Lunsford  
Glen McKenzie  
I. B. Nelson  
Dick Pocket  
A. O. Peterson  
Joe Lifton  
Barney Shifton  
S. G. Smith  
B. S. Torkelson  
W. T. Wood  
Fred Wilson  
M. F. Baker  
J. L. Barnes  
C. Bradley  
Bill Daniells  
Bill Davenport  
M. T. Gardiner  
Charles C. Heintz  
Ralph Hickerson  
A. Isaacson  
Jack Keener  
Birt Blackman  
Gordon Lyons  
Bill Morris  
Frank McDonald  
Al Peck  
Sam Powell  
George Rinner  
John Stone  
J. B. Stansell  
Harold Vaught  
Gordon Williams

So startlingly new were the devices installed that many of them had to be developed as the work progressed. As patents and trade secrets were involved much of the work was of a confidential nature, yet our men produced work that is regarded as the ultimate around the studios. Even government men have inspected the equipment to see what real union craftsmen can do when given the opportunity.

### HOW MICKEYS ARE MADE

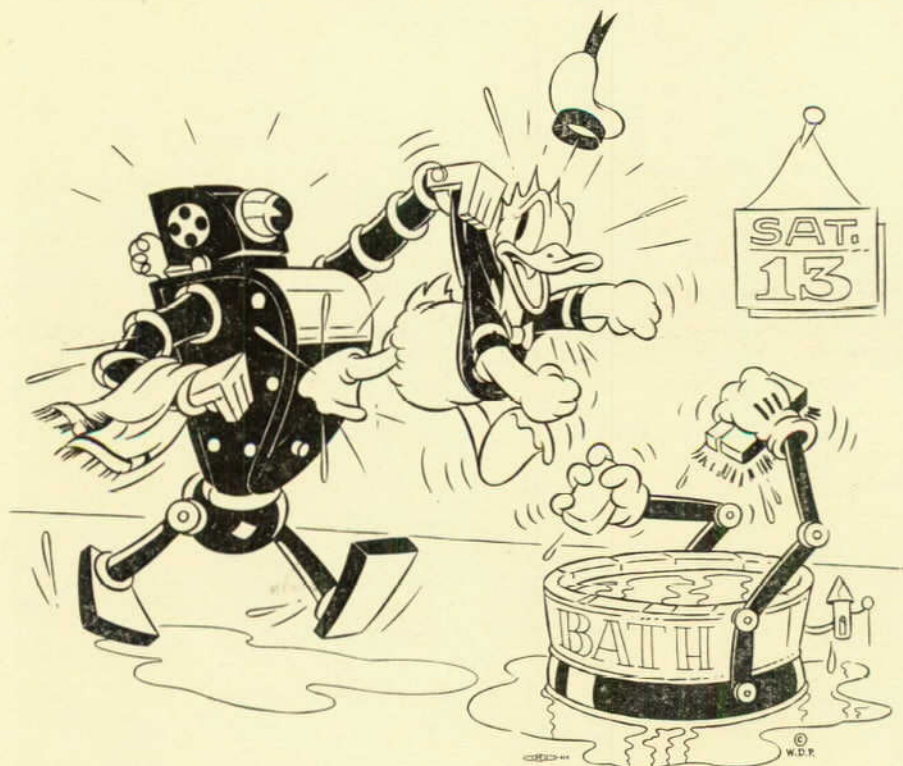
Since the present day cartoon has grown to a full feature length many of our members may be interested in the various steps in making Walt Disney Animated Productions.

The script for a Disney feature resembles that of an ordinary motion picture. Short productions do not require a script. Instead the brief plot is laid out in a series of pencil sketches pinned in sequence to a huge board. When a story is satisfactorily worked out by the story crew the board is moved to the rooms of the director assigned to the picture. Any changes are approved by Walt, and the director calls in the musician, layout man, background artists and the animators.

The animator does not begin to draw a sequence of action until the background layouts are finished, and the dialogue, sound effects, and music have been recorded. The animator must watch the layouts carefully so that he will not have his characters walk through such objects as trees, furniture, or buildings.

### SPEECH RECORDED FIRST

After the dialogue track is recorded (on equipment installed and serviced by I. B. E. W. men) it is turned over to the cutting room where it is analyzed and a chart prepared which shows, in terms of



—Courtesy Walt Disney Productions.

Donald Duck Taken to Cleaners by Mechanical Man

(Continued on page 559)



**A** LABOR TEMPLE housing a 1,700-seat auditorium, a modern restaurant, attractive club rooms, adequate offices, which also compares in dignity and size to any office building in a great metropolis, is a monument to the enterprise and cooperation of the unionists of Portland, Oreg.

The Portland Labor Temple was completed just 19 years ago. It was the largest and best building in the United States to be owned and occupied exclusively by organized labor when it was built. The Portland unionists say that so far as they know this still is true. This modern six-story structure, covering ground space of 100 by 150 feet on the southeast corner of Fourth and Jefferson Streets, represents an investment of \$400,000, all of which has been provided by labor unions and members of labor unions.

Visiting labor officials who have traveled all over the nation are unanimous in declaring that there is nothing to compare with it. As a material achievement it stands as a monument to the stability and energy of Portland labor.

There are 55 unions occupying offices in the Labor Temple at Portland and 14 meeting halls in addition to the huge auditorium. These meeting halls seat from 30 to 300 people, with the auditorium seating capacity being 1,750. More than 125 unions hold their regular meetings in this fine home of labor.

#### RECREATION AND FOOD

Service to the labor movement has been the motto of Labor Temple management and board of directors. Wily Stuart, genial manager of the building, a member of the Bartenders' Union, reports that the large recreation room on the first of the building's six floors does an annual volume of business with unionists amounting to more than \$60,000. The well-equipped and modernly-appointed restaurant provides the workers of Portland with about \$40,000 worth of meals annually. A barbershop is also located in the building for the convenience of the laborites. With more than 40 persons employed in the building, it represents one of the large business institutions of the city.

One interesting aspect of the building is the six mammoth reinforced concrete beams over the auditorium, bearing the weight of the roof and that part of the building which extends over the ends of the auditorium. Each of these beams weighs 100 tons; the total weight of the six beams is 1,200,000 pounds. According to architects these were the heaviest beams of the kind ever used in the United States in the construction of a building at the time of erection. A noiseless heating and air-conditioning plant assures the utmost comfort for the occupants of the building during all seasons of the year.

#### UNSTINTING EFFORT

The history of the movement for the home for organized labor of Portland is the story of untiring effort by many unionists for the past 25 years. On February 13, 1916, a meeting was held for the purpose of organizing an association to build the temple. More than a year later

# Modern OFFICE BUILDING SERVES *Portland Unionists*

By S. EUGENE ALLEN, Editor, Oregon Labor Press

Western  
metropolis sets pace for labor  
in other cities

the need for a temple became so obvious that impetus was added to the movement and the raising of funds for its construction began. Then came the war embargo on building materials which made it impossible to build at that time. By the end of the war building costs had risen to such a degree and the needs of labor had so much expanded that a larger investment was needed and further funds were raised.

Ground was broken for the building on June 5, 1919, Sam Harris, of the Building Laborers' Union, turning the first shovel of earth. But with the financial depression of the summer and fall of 1920 interrupting progress, the building was not completed for occupancy until November, 1921, although it had been dedicated on Labor Day of that year.

R. I. ("Bob") Clayton, who has so faithfully served Electrical Workers No. 125 as business manager for so many years and is now back to serve the union again, after having resigned in 1938 because of poor health, has had an equally

impressive part in the history of the Labor Temple of the Rose City. He served as a member of its board of directors from 1929 to 1934 when he was elected secretary-treasurer of the association, in which capacity he labored faithfully and effectively until he resigned in 1938, because of his ill health. Bob, incidentally, is now completely recovered and was awarded a bronze plaque by the Labor Temple Association in recognition of his splendid service to the labor movement and to the temple.

#### LABOR CANNOT LOSE

The incorporation of the association is in such a way that control can never be taken from labor. Any individuals holding stock can vote only through the union in which they hold membership. It has been possible for organized labor to save to itself thousands of dollars annually because it has had the Labor Temple for its home. The money value of the temple, however, is not the greatest consideration. The solidification of the labor movement and the greater coordination of effort by the many organizations that has resulted because Portland labor has had such a home cannot be measured by the standard of dollars and cents.



MODERN QUARTERS OF PORTLAND, OREG., UNIONS



# Utility MAN POWER

## Ready for DEFENSE

**A**S IS the custom of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL, here is the annual audit and appraisal of local union conditions based upon annual research reports.

Electric power production throughout the nation increased 11 per cent during 1939, but employment of workers in the industry remained practically constant.

Man-hour employment reports to the I. B. E. W. RESEARCH DEPARTMENT for our members in lineman, outside, electric light and power and other classes of local unions in the electric utility industry, registered an average of 1,708.7 man-hours of employment, per man, in 1939. The calculation happens to have come out nearly identical to the 1,709.3 man-hour average for the preceding year, 1938.

The 1939 figure moderates but fails to rectify the gradual downward trend of employment in the electric utility field which our reports have exhibited since early in 1937. This downward tendency is also reflected in the U. S. Department of Labor's index of employment for the "electric power and light and manufactured gas" industry.

Taking the I. B. E. W. membership as a whole (inside, mixed, public utility, manufacturing and miscellaneous locals combined), we find that our employment, per member, averaged 1,458.5 man-hours in 1939 as compared with 1,466.7 man-hours in 1938, which represents a net change of less than 1 per cent.

Per man efficiency  
on electric utilities takes new  
leap upward

### BUILDING JOBS INCREASE

Our most noticeable employment change last year occurred among our building trades members. Reports from our inside classification of locals revealed an increase in job opportunities of about four per cent. Average man-hours, per member, in this group rose from 1,272.6 in 1938 to 1,318.2 in 1939.

Our reports this year covered over 19,000 persons, the largest number reporting since our members first adopted a scientific, systematic method for keeping accurate time records of the work they do, back in 1931.

Here is our full record for the nine years which have elapsed since the beginning.

#### Average Man-Hours Worked, Per Man

	All Reporting Locals	Inside Locals	Electric Utility Locals
1931	931.3	887.4	2,002.5
1932	738.2	603.5	1,504.7
1933	822.1	515.4	1,700.9
1934	967.7	680.2	1,723.7
1935	1,240.8	907.7	1,855.9
1936	1,493.0	1,299.3	1,973.1
1937	1,658.3	1,505.6	1,914.0
1938	1,466.7	1,272.6	1,709.3
1939	1,458.5	1,318.2	1,708.7

Monthly figures from which the above annual data were computed are plotted in Chart I.

On the basis of 2,080 man-hours as a year's full employment for one man (i. e., 52 weeks of 40 hours each), the 1,458.5 man-hour average for our members as a whole in 1939 was equivalent to 70.1 per cent of full-time employment.

Members of our inside locals worked 63 per cent of the standard work year, on this basis, and members of the various types of electric utility locals, 82 per cent.

We hear much propaganda these days about shortage of skilled labor. There may be some dislocation of skill, but actual weekly records kept by workers reveal no shortage—certainly not for electricians.

#### Degree of Full-Time Employment

	All Reporting Locals (per cent)	Inside Locals (per cent)	Electric Utility Locals (per cent)
1931	44.8	42.7	96.3
1932	35.5	29.0	72.3
1933	39.5	24.8	81.8
1934	46.5	32.7	82.9
1935	59.7	43.6	89.2
1936	71.8	62.5	94.9
1937	79.7	72.4	92.0
1938	70.5	61.2	82.2
1939	70.1	63.4	82.1

We recognize that a 2,080 man-hour working year is a high standard, since there is always some time lost through illness, injuries and other causes, even for those of our members who have steady, year-around jobs. Those who work by the hour would rarely attain such a high standard. It is used here chiefly as a measure of relative changes.

Turning to Chart II, which deals with the electric utility industry, we observe that although the trend of employment has been slightly downward, the trend of power production is definitely upward.

### EMPLOYMENT OF I. B. E. W. MEMBERS

#### Average Man-Hours, Per Man

#### By Months, 1931-1939

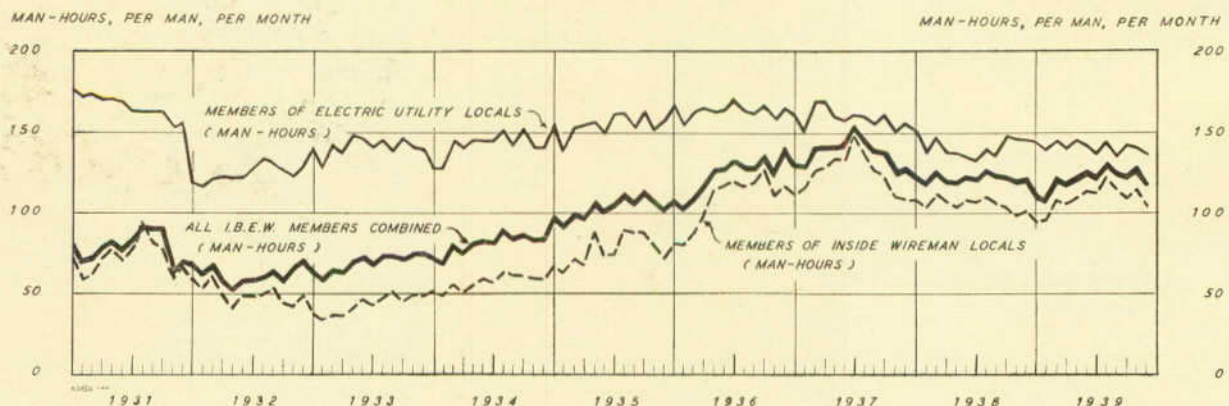


CHART I



**ELECTRIC POWER PRODUCTION**  
(Federal Power Commission)  
**and**  
**EMPLOYMENT OF UTILITY WORKERS**  
By Months, 1931-1939

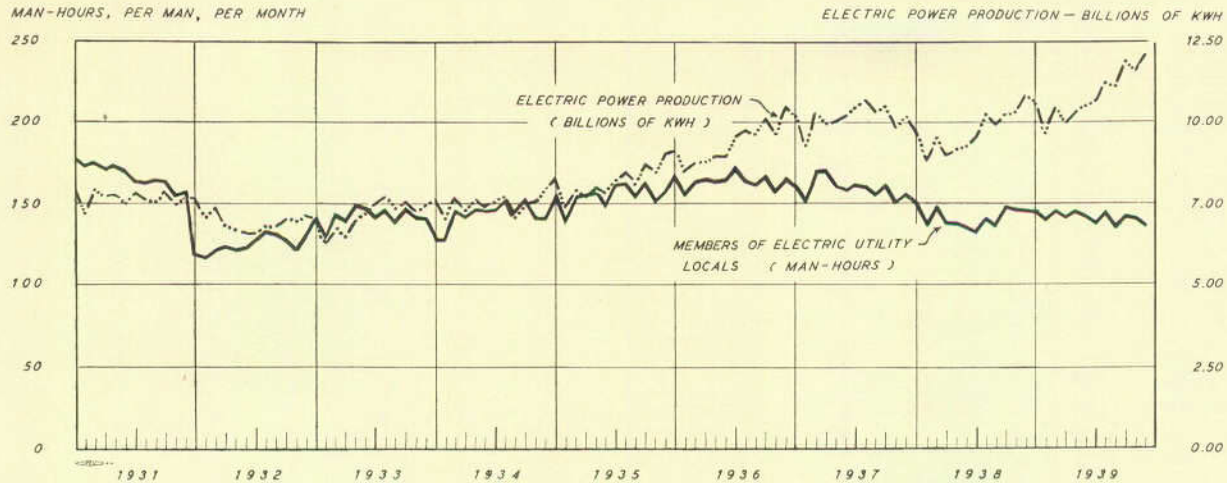


CHART II

**POWER OUTPUT AT TOP**

In fact, a new, all-time high of 130 billion kilowatt-hour output was set by the industry in 1939. Production surpassed the 117 billion KWH record of 1938 by 11 per cent and outstripped the 1929 pre-depression peak of 96 billion KWH by 35 per cent.

That the general upward sweep is continuing into 1940 is demonstrated by the fact that output in the first half of 1940 is 12 per cent ahead of what it was for the corresponding period of 1939.

American industry reaches out its hand with increasing demand for electric power.

The spread which we noted last year developing between the two curves, output and utility employment, is now wider than ever.

There are two explanations for the broadening gap. The first is the limitation which the federal Wages and Hours law has put upon the permissible number of working hours per week for persons in industries engaged in interstate commerce. Prior to October 24, 1938, the

effective date of the Act, many power company employees worked 48 hours a week or longer. In plants affected by the Act, working hours were limited first to 44 a week and later to 42. The law provides for a further reduction to 40 hours on October 24, 1940. Even in utility plants not directly affected by the Act, there has been a general reduction in weekly working hours.

The other reason for the divergence is the industry's continual installation of improved, more powerful and efficient

(Continued on page 551)

**CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED**  
(Federal Reserve Board Index)  
**and**  
**EMPLOYMENT OF INSIDE WIREMEN**  
By Months, 1931-1939

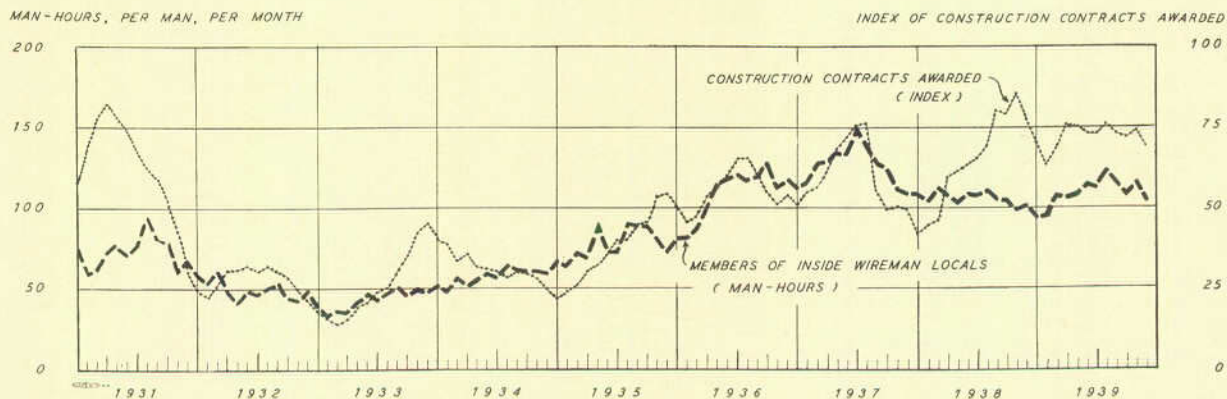


CHART III



# Great School of 160

## MEMBERS Go on Pension

THE regular semiannual meeting of the International Executive Council opened at International Headquarters, Room 613, 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., on September 11, 1940.

Meeting was called to order by Chairman D. W. Tracy, at 9 a. m. Members present:

D. W. Tracy	J. L. McBride
C. M. Paulsen	G. C. Gadbois
Edward Nothnagle	William G. Shord
Charles F. Oliver	Alexander Smalley
F. L. Kelley	

The minutes of the last meeting were read. Moved and seconded that they be approved. Motion carried.

The secretary read a telegram from Brother Edward J. McAlinn, business representative of Local Union No. B-3, requesting an opportunity to appear before the council with a committee. It was moved and seconded, that the secretary advise Brother McAlinn that he could appear before the council Thursday, September 12, at 3 p. m. Motion carried.

The chairman appointed G. C. Gadbois and F. L. Kelley as auditing committee, to go over the audits of the I. B. E. W. and the E. W. B. A., as made by W. B. Whitlock, the auditor employed by the executive council, and to report back after their examination.

The members of the executive council reported on their several activities since the last meeting of the council. The same were reviewed and discussed. Moved and seconded, that their actions be approved. Motion carried.

### PENSIONS GRANTED

The following applications for pension were examined and all records checked:

I. O.	Bainbridge, Robert
I. O.	Beckingham, John
I. O.	Belknap, W. H.
I. O.	Book, V. H.
I. O.	Brady, Avery P.
I. O.	Childress, J. H.
I. O.	Corrott, August
I. O.	Courser, C. B.
I. O.	Crawford, Edward Marion
I. O.	Dadson, Francis E.
I. O.	Davies, John E.
I. O.	Denton, Lemi B.
I. O.	Denver, J. L.
I. O.	Duel, William
I. O.	Dyson, W. J.
I. O.	Gibbons, Arthur E.
I. O.	Gillis, Eugene J.
I. O.	Graham, George W.
I. O.	Greenmeyer, D.
I. O.	Jarvis, William
I. O.	Kinnie, Philip F.
I. O.	Kores, Frank
I. O.	Krom, Lemuel M.
I. O.	Lockwood, Earl D.
I. O.	Miller, Edward W.
I. O.	Murphy, Patrick J.

Regular meeting of  
I. E. Council passes  
largest parcel of veterans.  
Large grist of business

I. O.	Muse, Peter
I. O.	Nolan, Daniel
I. O.	Otte, Nick
I. O.	Pavlick, John J.
I. O.	Payette, James I.
I. O.	Phillips, Edward G.
I. O.	Schultz, Ernest W.
I. O.	Smith, George H.
I. O.	Turner, Walter Wm.
I. O.	Vezinsky, Anton John
I. O.	Vought, Charles T.
I. O.	Warrington, Harry
I. O.	Welch, Matthias G.
I. O.	Wilcox, Fred L.
I. O.	Wilson, C. B.
I. O.	Wineblad, Charles V.
I. O.	Young Benj. H.

L. U. No.	
B-1	Arment, Lyman O.
B-1	Ploesser, Henry
B-1	Steele, George R.
B-1	Wetzel, Julius O.
B-2	Mitchell, Frank T.
B-3	Bradley, William B.
B-3	Cheiks, Charles
B-3	Claude, Charles
B-3	Cox, Richard
B-3	Ganzemuller, Eugene, Sr.
B-3	Giles, Edward N.
B-3	Goodwin, James
B-3	Grey, Robert W.
B-3	Hertzel, Abraham
B-3	Kaufmann, James
B-3	Lockwood, Edward C.
B-3	Luce, Frank D.
B-3	McGrath, Henry B.
B-3	McPherson, William D.
B-3	Perry, Anthony
B-3	Pickard, Rudolph A.
B-3	Schwartz, John W.
B-3	Sheaffer, William E.
B-3	Stevens, M. T.
B-3	Strippel, John W.
B-3	Teets, Amzie A.
B-3	Werner, John J.
6	Fletcher, John
6	Hardee, John Francis
6	McDougall, Alex G.
B-9	Frost, William
B-9	Girard, Felix
B-9	Mason, Harry R.
B-9	Pierce, Selby W.
B-9	Traver, Wm. F.
B-9	Trew, Matt
B-28	Clary, Harry H.
B-28	Cole, Thomas R.
B-28	Cunzeman, William C.
B-28	MacDermott, Thomas J.
B-38	MacDonald, Arthur
40	Duhrkoop, William
46	Jourdan, A. L.
52	Planck, Herman E., Sr.
52	Scholz, Albert E.
B-66	Boatman, C. A.
B-66	Shown, D. E.
B-66	Swayne, John



CHARLES M. PAULSEN

L. U. No.	
B-83	Callahan, Neil
B-98	Leipold, Anton F.
B-98	Wiegand, Theodore G.
101	Harmuth, John F.
103	Buckley, Thomas W.
103	McClaren, James E.
103	Wetherbee, Edward Tyler
103	White, Henry Michael
104	Mager, Richard W.
104	Miller, James J.
104	O'Neil, Thomas F.
B-125	Baldwin, Frank
B-125	Posson, L. C.
B-125	Scott, Frank
B-130	Warner, Arthur M.
B-134	Anderson, John M.
B-134	Bojack, James B.
B-134	Chaffee, Walter J.
B-134	Corbeil, Emil J.
B-134	Davis, Oswald G.
B-134	Driscoll, J. J.
B-134	Duffy, Joseph J.
B-134	Fife, Lewis Nelson
B-134	Fleming, Thomas
B-134	Gallagher, Michael
B-134	Gelder, Louis H.
B-134	Haugan, Victor
B-134	Hommerick, Joseph A.
B-134	Hossfeld, Harry L.
B-134	Kovarik, Frank J.
B-134	Lagodinski, Martin
B-134	Maher, Martin J.
B-134	Martin, Edward
B-134	Meyer, William E.
B-134	Parkinson, Charles M.
B-134	Paulson, Carl J.
B-134	Schoenberger, E. G.
B-134	Scott, Alex.
B-134	Shaw, Edward E.
135	Mastenbrook, John
173	Otte, George
193	Armbruster, Herman R.
195	Snahr, Richard
200	Alexander, Frank E.
B-202	Hickey, Frank
B-202	Phillips, George A.
B-202	Thrasher, Wm. A.
210	Todd, Walter S.
214	Cook, Charles L.
240	Smith, Robert R.
B-305	Miller, Henry A.
308	Wood, Francis N.
332	Trengove, James
340	Coale, George H.

(Continued on page 562)



**A**T THE conclusion of months of organization work among the employees of the Circle Wire & Cable Corporation, the first closed shop collective bargaining agreement was signed with this company on May 1, 1936. This agreement provided for a 40 cents per hour minimum rate of wage, a 40-hour week and time and one-half for Sundays, holidays and overtime.

However, on August 5, 1936, a closed shop collective bargaining agreement was signed with the Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Inc., providing for a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour, anyone receiving the minimum or over received a 10 per cent increase in wages, a 40-hour week and time and one-half for Sundays, holidays and overtime.

On December 19, 1936, the Columbia Cable & Electric Company signed a similar agreement.

On January 2, 1937, the Eastern Tube & Tool Co., Inc., also signed a similar agreement.

The agreements for the following year provided for a minimum wage of 50 cents per hour and the same hours and conditions of employment as the previous agreement.

On August 9, 1937, and August 15, 1937, the Habirshaw Cable and Wire Company and the Anaconda Wire and Cable Company, respectively, signed collective bargaining agreements establishing a minimum wage of 60 cents per hour.

At the expiration of the agreement on December 31, 1938, with the Circle Wire and Cable Corporation, the members of the union employed by this company went on strike to obtain the minimum rate of wage of 60 cents per hour and a 10 cents per hour increase for anyone receiving the minimum or over. This strike was of a four-day duration when the company agreed to sign the agreement containing these terms.

#### UNIFORM WAGE RISE

Subsequently agreements were signed with Columbia Cable and Wire Company, Eastern Tube & Tool Co., Inc., and Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Inc., providing for the same hours, wages and conditions of employment as those contained in the agreement negotiated with the Circle Wire & Cable Corporation. These agreements remained in effect until April 1, 1939.

Through the intervention of the New York State Mediation Board a strike was avoided and upon their recommendation the union submitted to arbitration. Results of this arbitration were the establishment of the 63 cents per hour minimum rate of wage and a 2½ per cent increase in wages for anyone receiving over and above the minimum rate of wage. The union was greatly disappointed at the outcome of this arbitration and was determined that when the opportunity presented itself they would take whatever action necessary to secure for these men the proper adjustment in wages and hours that they justly deserved.

## Facts in STRIKE SITUATION in New York

By GERALD J. DUFFY, L. U. No. B-3

### Efforts were made for conciliation by union for weeks before strike

The agreement obtained as a result of this arbitration expired July 31, 1940. As per the provision of the agreement which states that either party wishing to modify or cancel the agreement must give to the other party at least 60 days notice of such desire to terminate or modify the agreement, a letter of termination was sent to these companies terminating our agreement, also requesting a conference to discuss the terms of a new agreement.

The union requested that the terms of the new agreement be a seven-hour day, 35-hour week, 80 cents per hour minimum rate of wage, vacations with pay and pay for six legal holidays.

All the companies with the exception of the Circle Wire & Cable Corporation ignored our request for a conference.

#### EMPLOYEES VOTE TO STRIKE

The members of the wire and cable branch of our local union, known as B-W division, voted that unless an agreement was signed embodying their demands on or before July 31, 1940, they would go on strike August 1, 1940, to secure these demands.

On August 1, 1940, the members of the Union employed by the Bishop Wire & Cable Company, Circle Wire & Cable

Corporation, Columbia Cable & Electric Company, Eastern Tube & Tool Co., Inc., and the Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Inc., went on strike. The strike was in progress up to September 21, 1940, when through the New York State Mediation Board, the mayor of the City of New York, Honorable Fiorello H. LaGuardia, intervened and requested arbitration. Circle Wire & Cable Corporation, Columbia Cable & Electric Company and Eastern Tube & Tool Co., Inc., agreed to arbitration. Bishop Wire & Cable Corporation and Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Inc., refused arbitration.

The members of the union employed by Circle Wire & Cable Corporation, Columbia Cable & Electric Company and Eastern Tube & Tool Co., Inc., returned to work September 23, 1940, pending arbitration with the understanding that an award would be rendered within two weeks.

The hearing on arbitration was held on September 25, 1940, before Mayor LaGuardia.

The Triangle Conduit & Cable Company, Inc., are manufacturers of wire, cable and conduit with plants located in Brooklyn, N. Y. (on strike), Mountville, W. Va., and Ontario, Canada (a non-union shop).

#### ARMED GUARDS HIRED

Local No. B-3 has been under contractual relations with this company since

(Continued on page 561)

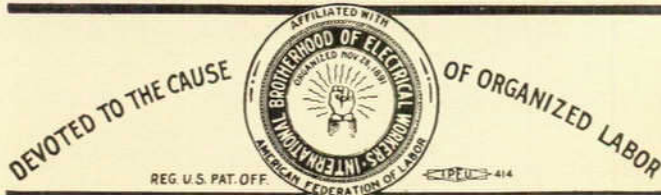


PICKET LINE BEFORE TRIANGLE PLANT



# JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XXXIX Washington, D. C., October, 1940

No. 10

**America Is Big** Stay-at-homes do not realize how big physically this country is, but those who traverse it, be they boomers or others, know that it indeed covers a continent. It stretches 3,300 miles from east to west, and 1,500 miles from north to south; all types of climate lie between; all kinds of resources lie within its depths; it is rich in every kind of crop and metal; and it is extravagantly equipped with scenery, from sublime to commonplace. It gives a home to all races of the earth. The Indian is not gone. He thrives here, that is, there are more Indians alive today than lived in pioneer days. The African lives and works here. The yellow man of the Orient has become farmer, storekeeper and restaurant man, and sent his children to school. All the nationalities of Europe are at home here, have built sections of great cities, established colonies and homes, and become American. These United States are veritably a cross-section of the world.

And yet, with all this diversity, the traveler is aware that there is a golden thread of unity running through and through this great continent. What is it? It is the pioneer spirit—the hardy, frontier substance, which makes America America, and not a mere melting pot. Somehow, since the first World War, we have come to a consciousness of this coherency. The pioneer spirit is often described as the spirit of adventure. It is more than that, it is the spirit of hope, of aspiration, the desire for a better life. This desire for a better life brought our forebears here. It keeps us going. Makes us inventors and dreamers; and makes us the peace-loving people we are.

But those who eye us with envy; those who think we are soft, and easy, should remember that the pioneer spirit has another side. It made us tough, ruthless at times, and brutal. The two-gun man is still respected. The boomer is still adored. The hard-riding buckaroo is still a national hero. We can be hard, and we will be hard when those who envy would stand in the way of a people's fulfillment. This the Nazis have forgotten, but let spies go where they will in America today and they will find a continent aroused, industriously preparing, and awesomely going about its business to defend a dream.

**Take Him Back,** Laramie, Wyo., is a small city of the plain. It is progressive and enterprising, but it can not be regarded as a typical American city, for it does not depend upon manufacturing and industry for its substance, but upon ranching and agriculture. Its economy is the economy of an earlier America. Here, in Laramie, Thurman Arnold lived, and learned his first lessons. Here he was mayor and here he practiced his one-finger exercises in economics and government. It is no exaggeration to declare that dear Thurman is trying to make the economy of Laramie fit the whole United States, and the pattern will not fit the cloth. With supreme egoism, the Assistant Attorney General barges along. Still bringing wild charges of collusion, and still haling good citizens into court—all because he has not brought his nineteenth century mind up to date.

Luckily for this country, the Defense Commission does not appear to be seeing eye to eye with the sage of Laramie. The Defense Commission feels that dear Thurman is performing tricks which interfere with the country's main business of preparedness. But with his usual dogged and high-handed refusal to fit principles to fact, dear Thurman blunders along crying out for principles—his principles—for theories, his theories—and for legalities, his legalities. In the end, we think the Defense Commission and public opinion will win out over Arnold's benighted mind.

We hope Laramie will take Thurman Arnold back. He belongs to a simpler economy; but we predict even Laramie will not elect him mayor again.

**Government By Assassination** Leon Trotsky represented the opposition in Russia. He was a crotchety, unreasonable, scheming old man, of high nuisance capacity, but his death by stealth nevertheless remains a black blot on the pages of history. It dramatizes, too, the whole obscene and wicked Russian system.

Trotsky was horribly murdered by a supposed friend. The murderer wormed his way into Trotsky's confidence, and into the bosom of his family in a land far away from Russia. The murderer was a Stalin agent, who felt the greatest repugnance for his task. Why then, did he do it? He did it to save his mother. Stalin's secret agents informed the murderer that, unless he completed his horrible job, they in turn would destroy his mother. Could any web of intrigue be more rotten than this!

What to do with the opposition is the gist of political science. In democracies, the opposition is allowed to have its say. Under dictatorships, the opposition is not only silenced and driven out, it is brutally and wickedly slain. In Trotsky's assassination, the whole uncivilized Russian system is laid bare, and held up to view. It is repugnant to all men of good will.



**Toward Equilibrium** According to the chief census taker, there are 131,409,881 persons in the United States—let's say 132 million—no mean country. Let us also record (with the chief census taker) that the 132 million represents a gain of 7 per cent over 1940, the *smallest* gain in any decade in the country's history. This fact has meaning for every worker in America.

During the decade between 1930 and 1940, the nation has known its longest and severest depression, and its greatest decade of experimentation. Folks don't marry as readily, or produce children as hopefully, when stark tragedy walks city streets, and livings are not made, even when bread-winners want to make them. Moreover, partly at the instance of labor, immigration has been regulated and greatly curtailed and no doubt this curtailment is reflected in the population totals. It should be remembered that a country of rapid growth and expanding population needs and produces an expanding economy, an economy where adventure and speculation are normal. But a country of stable population must turn to another kind of economy—an economy based on order and foresight. What we have been experiencing in the United States during the last 10 years has been an adjustment between an expanding and a planned economy.

Workers have felt the jars of this adjustment. They need not, however, despair because that adjustment has already been made, and the nation is squared away for a new period of orderly production.

**Built By Cooperation** Amazing work of Father D. Wilfred Soucy in building cooperatives in Maine and rehabilitating St. John Valley is at last getting national attention. Father Soucy went to St. John as pastor "to save souls," as he put it, but he discovered he said, "he had to save bodies first." St. John Valley was a dying community, when he found it, numbering 5,000 families, averaging six members to a family, and starving. The community numbered expert needle workers among its members, but these were operating on a one-family basis. The valley was off the beaten track, and at one time the family shops had been taken in and beaten by a slick city firm. Needle workers were suspicious. Father Soucy first went up and down the community talking cooperation, and cooperatives. He first founded credit unions, the kind which many local unions of the I. B. E. W. have established. He built telephone lines so that the far-flung units of his flock could be brought closer together. Little by little, he and his reviving craftsmen built a cooperative crocheting and knitting industry, which did a business this year of \$350,000 and now looks forward to a \$3,000,000 a year volume. Truly a great accomplishment for an out-of-the-way

community. Moreover, to take up slack, the aroused workers established a cooperative creamery, which produces more than 100,000 pounds of high grade butter a year. A dying, discouraged community of 30,000 persons has been given new hope and dignity.

There is an old adage that competition is the life of trade. But this is only a cover-up for economic war. All lasting and good things are built by cooperation, as trade unionists well know.

**Santa Barbara Plan** All signs point to a period of active business and employment. Local unions, therefore, will be released for the first time since 1929 of a distressful situation. Business managers of local unions will not be faced with the tragic spectacle of craftsmen who want to work, and who are willing to work, finding nothing to do. To most business managers anything is better than unemployment.

Another problem all local unions have to face is to find a way to build up reserves in time of prosperity, in order to turn the wolf back when he stands at the door. One local union, Local Union No. 413 at Santa Barbara, seems to have found a way to do this painlessly, fairly and effectively. The Santa Barbara plan has been in effect eight years.

#### Features of the Santa Barbara plan:

1. A general dues fund is established.
2. Each member is required to pay a stated sum of small proportion into the general dues fund on the basis of hours worked.
3. Monthly dues are established on a reasonable basis and are not excessive.
4. The dues of each member is paid out of the general dues fund. This means that in times of prosperity the general dues fund will be in excess of the dues paid out.

Santa Barbara plan is regarded highly on the West Coast. Full details as to its operation can be had from R. A. Brockman, business manager.

**Wires—Plenty** New York City has over 5,000 miles of streets, enough, if laid out, to stretch nearly twice across the country. There are nearly 5,000 miles of watermains and nearly 3,000 miles of sewers.

Every 24 hours the people of the city make over 6,000,000 telephone calls. There are 9,500,000 miles of telephone wires in the city.

To get its water, New York goes 100 miles into the Catskill Mountains where a giant reservoir provides as pure water as may be had in any large city in the world.





# Woman's Work

—PEU— 414



## SCHOOL LUNCHES PLANNED FOR BETTER HEALTH

By A WORKER'S WIFE

**I** HEARTILY agree with the concept that total defense should lead to the increase of health and vigor of all the inhabitants of a country, not merely the armed forces. It is the proper concern of the government to take whatever measures may be possible to build a healthy citizenry. It's also the proper concern of you and me to keep ourselves healthy and to do whatever we can to help others.

When you see a thin, undersized child, don't you wish you could do something to help him? Poor nutrition isn't always due to lack of money, sometimes it indicates a badly chosen diet. On both counts the school lunch programs now being carried on in many schools may be of great help; first, because children whose parents are not able to pay will be given nourishing lunches; second, those who are able to pay may be guided to a good choice of diet.

One measure the government takes to help undernourished children is the distribution of surplus foods to accredited school lunch programs. During the past school year 3,000,000 children received lunches prepared in whole or in part from surplus foods. It might be well to explain here what "surplus foods" are. In order to maintain prices so that the farmer will receive a fair return the Surplus Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture buys up farm surpluses which otherwise would glut the market or be destroyed without ever coming to market. While the list of foods varies depending on farm production, it generally includes such items as fresh fruits, vegetables, dried legumes and fruits, evaporated or dried milk, flour or meal, sometimes eggs, butter and meats. This is the same list of foods available to relief clients under the food stamp plan.

With the aid of surplus foods distributed free, and contributions from parents who are able to pay, and volunteer aid in the preparation and serving of the food, children in schools may sit down each noon to a well-balanced, satisfying lunch. And it pays dividends in better health, better attendance, improved scholarship and deportment.

A new publication describing the manner of obtaining surplus foods for school lunch programs has just been released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture Surplus Marketing Administration. This is entitled "More Facts About School Lunches." Along with it is distributed a very helpful guide to menu planning, complete with recipes for large quantity preparation, also published by the Department of Agriculture, called "School Lunches Using Farm Surpluses." For

anyone who takes an active part in school lunch preparation this is worth reading for the sake of its recipes and menus. It lists as Miscellaneous Publication No. 408, U. S. Department of Agriculture, and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents.

In order to be eligible to receive surplus foods, a school must be supported by funds derived from federal, state or local governmental subdivisions. Private and parochial schools may be ruled eligible by the local certifying agency on a basis of need and evidences of malnutrition in the children attending the school. The program must be entirely on a non-profit basis, and a school lunch room operated by a concessionaire or contractor is not eligible.

It is also necessary that the children not be segregated in any way to indicate a distinction between paying and non-paying groups. There shall be no discrimination in the amount or type of food served, manner of serving, assignment of lunch room space. If this be complied with, the school using surplus foods is allowed to charge for lunches for those determined able to pay.

First necessity in getting such a program started is a sponsor, which may be one or more responsible individuals, or an organized group such as a parent-teacher association, or a group specially organized for the purpose. Inquiries should be sent to the State Department of Public Welfare. Through state and local authorities it will be determined whether a school is eligible and the quantity of surplus foods which may be given, on the basis of the number of needy, undernourished children. Some schools are able to handle the planning and preparation of foods without outside assistance. Donations may be needed to buy equipment for school kitchens. Even when means for preparing hot lunches is not available, a school may be certified to receive surplus foods which do not require cooking, such as fresh and dried fruits, and evaporated milk, when these are included on the surplus list.

The active interest of parents and others interested in the welfare of children may always be used in some way. I know some communities where the school lunch program has enriched the flavor of community life, for it gets people circulating around in the various parties, shows, etc., which are given to raise funds, and the women who stand side by side in school kitchens grow to know and appreciate each other. This is one of those extra dividends which come

back to those who give unselfishly for the welfare of others.

You will also find that government agencies are ready with helpful advice and even with active aid, in the way of lunch room equipment and attendants.

Parents who are able to do so should make generous cash contributions which will be used to buy foods not on the surplus list which are necessary in order that meals may be appetizing and properly nutritious. In rural localities some parents may prefer to contribute food or supplies. In the small rural schools the teacher must direct the cooking and serving of lunches, with aid from the pupils or parents. The big city school sometimes is able to get assistance in the form of cooks and other labor, from the WPA or the NYA.

I was much interested to note in reading the very good discussion of menu planning, the emphasis that is placed on nutrition for health. Children must have in their foods the building materials to make good muscles, bones, teeth and gums, good red blood, even good eyesight. At the same time their food must supply energy. Accordingly, these nutrition experts say, a well-rounded school lunch will include some of each of the following kinds of food: (And you might tuck this list away for your own use if your child does not share in a school lunch program.)

Milk ( $\frac{1}{2}$  pint to drink; some in cooking).

Whole-grain cereal or whole-grain bread.

Vegetable or fruit or both.

Egg, lean meat, fish or cheese.

Butter or another fat.

Sweets, as dessert.

Accordingly, whenever bread or cereal is mentioned in menus it is intended to be the whole-grain kind. Under the recipes there are several for whole wheat bread, muffins, and also for muffins, breads, puddings, mush, etc., using corn meal, rolled oats or rolled wheat. There are also many recipes using dried fruit, dried legumes, and other foods which are at present on the surplus list.

The recipes are arranged in quantities for 12 servings, 25 servings, or 50 servings in order to make easy figuring for the menu planners. The booklet also includes valuable advice on menu patterns (according to the equipment available at the school kitchen) and suggested menus which will serve as an excellent guide. Remember, that for children from poor homes this may be the best meal of the day and an important factor in their present and future health.



## Women's Auxiliary

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

The report of the participation of the women's auxiliary in the Labor Day parade will not occupy much space as it seems the call of the sea, the mountains, or the luxury of just staying at home kept many of our members from taking part in that splendid spectacle, or even looking on. Those who did march deserve special credit. Perhaps it would be well if we all had more of the spirit of the husband of one of our members who drove 350 miles to join his Brothers of Local No. 18 in the Labor Day parade and then the same distance back again to his work. This man was Brother Harold D. Davis, who is employed near Yuma.

The business meeting of September 12 was well attended and much interest and enthusiasm were shown. We were glad to welcome back a number of members who had not been with us for some time, namely, Sisters Winnings, Chewings, Shuler and Bengé. President Flynn appointed a committee consisting of Sisters Waxman and Halpin to keep the auxiliary informed regarding political happenings as pertaining to labor. Amongst the various discussions Christmas activities were considered and Sister Reynolds was appointed as the head of a committee to take up same. Sister Underwood, our second vice president, is planning a Hallowe'en dance. The auxiliary is going to celebrate its second anniversary in November. Sister Sisson, chairman of the social committee, will give us details later. The social committee served ice cream and cake at the close of the meeting.

Some of our members report very interesting vacation trips. The Ericsons went to Flint, Mich.; Niagara Falls, visited parts of Canada, visited Chicago and Lincoln, Nebr., and spent the Labor Day week end at Sequoia National Park. Silkwoods had a trip to Montague, Calif., and San Francisco where they visited the fair. The Heywoods visited the San Francisco Fair and Yosemite National Park and completed their vacation by spending a few days at Balboa Beach. The Pierces visited the San Francisco Fair and enjoyed many side trips on the way back to Los Angeles, amongst them a visit to the Lick Observatory.

We offer our congratulations to Sister Winslow, who was the blanket winner in our blanket club for the current month.

Secretary I. M. Ornburn of the A. F. of L. Union Label Trades Department, in his Labor Day speech which was broadcast on the radio, reminded us that one of the best times to show our loyalty to unionism is in our Christmas shopping. I wonder how many of us are going to remember that? In closing I should like to mention the appeal that Secretary Ornburn made to all Americans—to buy American made and union made products. In so doing we will be helping our country and its defense.

MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN.

3629 Atlantic St.

### LONE STAR AUXILIARY

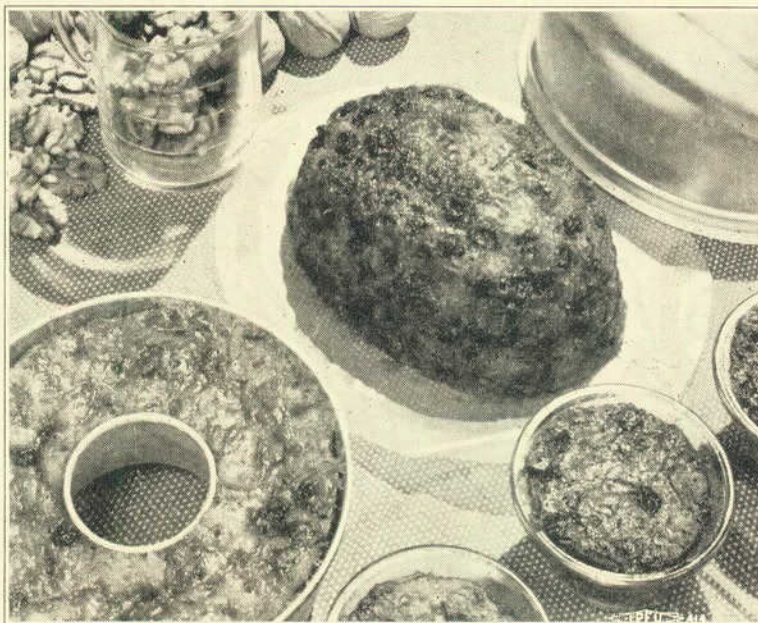
Another women's auxiliary has been reported; this time it's affiliated with L. U. No. 500 of San Antonio, Texas. Mrs. L. A. McMahon of 519 Indiana Street is recording secretary.

### WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-52, NEWARK, N. J.

Editor:

In the last article to the WORKER no men-

tion was made of the grand picnic enjoyed by many members and friends at the lodge of Brother Ray Beckitt at Stockholm, N. J.,  
(Continued on page 551)



Courtesy National Association Service

## Preparing for Christmas

By SALLY LUNN

Do your Christmas baking early, particularly if it's plum pudding or fruit cake. They need to age for a month in order to reach their prime. And you'll find yourself in a holiday mood with the gay smell of spices in your nostrils and a bit of candied fruit in your mouth. Homemade delicacies, carefully made and attractively wrapped, make wonderful gifts—and I believe the making of 'em does wonders for a gal's morale.

Fruit cake, plum pudding, jellies, marmelades, preserves, cookies, mincemeat, candied fruits and nuts find a welcome place on holiday tables.

You'll find the two recipes I have for you this month are economical and deliciously good. For aging, store in a tightly sealed can in a cold, dark place. If you like a wine flavor, moisten a cloth in sweet wine and wrap the pudding or cake in it before storing away.

### Steamed Walnut Pudding

- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup flour
- 2 tsp. baking powder
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. soda
- 1 cup finely grated raw potatoes
- 1 cup finely grated raw carrots
- 1 cup currants or seedless raisins
- 1 cup seeded raisins
- 1 cup chopped walnut kernels

Mix and sift sugar, flour, baking powder, salt and soda. Add remaining ingredients. Mix thoroughly.

Steam two hours in small molds or three hours when large mold is used. Serve with hard sauce, or any favorite steamed pudding sauce.

For a combination of deliciousness and economy, the fruit cake recipe shown below can't be beat:

### Fruit Cake

- 1 cup shortening
- 2 cups light brown sugar
- 4 eggs, beaten separately
- 1 cup sweet milk
- 1 cup maple syrup
- 4½ cups flour
- 3½ tsp. baking powder
- 1 tsp. salt
- 1 tsp. cinnamon
- ½ tsp. nutmeg
- ½ tsp. ginger
- ½ tsp. allspice
- ½ tsp. cloves
- 1 whole candied orange peel
- 1 whole candied lemon peel
- 1½ lbs. pitted dates
- 1 cup chopped walnut kernels
- 2 lbs. seedless raisins
- 1 lb. seeded raisins
- ½ lb. citron
- 1 tsp. vanilla

Cream shortening and sugar, add egg yolks, milk and syrup alternately with flour sifted with baking powder and dry spices. Combine all fruits and nuts—cut fine and fold into batter, then fold in slightly beaten egg whites. Add vanilla. Bake at 325° for about 2 hours. Store in tightly sealed can in cold, dark place for aging.





# Correspondence



—PEU— 414

## Massachusetts State Electrical Workers Association

Editor:

We are going to hold our semiannual convention of the Massachusetts State Electrical Workers Association in the Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R. I., Saturday and Sunday, November 2 and 3. Those who have never attended one of these conventions had better plan to be present in Providence for the several good reasons.

The boys from the city made famous by a gentleman, who in 1635 "decided to take a walk," are to play host to the delegates. When this youngster had finished his short walk, which incidentally began in Park Square, Boston, he took a few short squints at the surrounding country and decided after clearing an acre or two of land, that, "here was a good spot to plant a few seeds." After doing a bit of successful farming for about eight years he went over to England in 1643 and had an executive board meeting with two guys named Cromwell and Milton. This bird must have been a shrewd operator. When he left this executive board meeting, he had tucked away in his hatband a charter for "The Providence Plantation." To date this story gives to us city folks a pretty good idea of the importance of a few seeds. This fellow took another boat ride over to England and after another meeting with Cromwell and Milton, came back to America in 1651, as governor of his own plantation. About this time he began to slip a little. The records show he was governor only a term and a half. After being retired to private life a short time he decided to get out of politics and to turn the affairs of the Providence Plantation over to the up and coming youngsters of the time. And lest we forget, the name of this fellow was Roger Williams.

Now the grapevine informs your humble servant that the boys on the Providence Plantation are making great plans for a very interesting convention. Naturally, since "Roger" is out of circulation, we are glad to inform the delegates and members of the I. B. E. W. who are planning to attend, that Business Manager Tom Kearney, of Local No. 99, Providence, R. I., will be governor of the Providence Plantation while we are in convention, and I think it is safe to say, during our stay in Providence. Those of us whose good fortune it has been to have met and talked with Business Manager Tom Kearney can testify to his fine qualities and we are happy to say that meeting Tom and all the other delegates once again will be pleasure indeed.

The fact that our new international president, Edward J. Brown, has accepted our invitation to be present, and more important to discuss with us the affairs of the I. B. E. W., is an added happy experience that will be awaiting us. We have not yet had the pleasure of knowing President Brown, but advance information we have received from International Vice President John J. Regan, who is also president of the State Association, is to the effect that President Brown is indeed qualified by training and experience to render to the Brotherhood perfect service.

J. N. Lind, press secretary of Local Union No. 31, Duluth, Minn., says this of President Brown: "The scope of his ability and experience can now benefit every member of our organization. President Brown's career should be an incentive and inspiration to our craftsmen to carry the torch proudly in the realization that loyalty and courage for righteousness does receive recognition."

The above recommendation coming from those who know him best, is sufficient reason for our congratulations on his elevation to the office of president, and our good wishes and cooperation for a successful administration.

Local Union No. 103, Boston, will be well represented at the convention. International Vice President John Regan and International Executive Council Member Frank L. Kelley, Financial Secretary William J. Doyle, President John J. Queeney, Business Manager George E. Capelle, your writer and others will be present.

I have accepted the appointment of press secretary of the Massachusetts State Association as a pleasurable responsibility. I urge all those who can possibly attend the convention to do so.

Remember we have a date. Time: Saturday and Sunday, November 2 and 3. Place: Biltmore Hotel, Providence, R. I.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY,  
Business Representative,  
Local Union No. 103.

## New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association

Editor:

The New Jersey State Electrical Workers Association held their regular quarterly meeting in Atlantic City, N. J., on September 15. The majority of the delegates to this meeting stayed over for the State Federation of Labor convention, which was held on September 16, 17 and 18.

The electrical workers' delegates had the

opportunity to meet with and hear D. W. Tracy, who addressed the federation convention, representing the United States Department of Labor. We in the electrical industry feel very proud and highly honored that D. W. Tracy was selected by President Roosevelt for the position as Assistant Secretary of Labor. Although we have lost a great leader as our president, we are confident that his position as president of the Brotherhood will be successfully filled by Brother E. J. Brown. After listening to his address at the federation convention we can only say that greater things are in store for him and that President Roosevelt selected the right man for the job as Assistant Secretary of Labor.

We also had the honor of having Vice President E. F. Kloter in attendance at our state meeting. Vice President Kloter gave a very interesting talk on organizing activities in general and stressed the necessity of cooperation and loyalty on the part of labor to the national defense program. Largely through the efforts of Vice President Kloter the membership of the Brotherhood here has been doubled in the past three years. At present there are 38 local unions in the state.

Brother Louis P. Marcianite, member of Local No. 269, I. B. E. W., was elected, for the fifth consecutive time, president of the State Federation of Labor. Louis can certainly handle the convention and the electrical workers are 100 per cent behind him.

Election of officers for the state association was held, with the following being elected: R. A. Jahn, president; W. Shaffer, vice president; S. J. Cristiano, secretary-treasurer; Bert Chambers, sergeant-at-arms, and Louis P. Marcianite, legislative representative.

The executive board is composed of the following: Bert Chambers, Local No. 211; H. A. Pierson, Local No. 581; William Meredith, Local No. 592; Albert Hutloff, Local No. 52; William Shaffer, Local No. 262; Irving W. Coleman, Local No. 400; S. G. Kisner, Local No. B-675; A. P. Benner, Local No. 367; George Renz, Local No. 164; John



NEW JERSEY STATE FEDERATION OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS ENTERTAINS DAN TRACY



C. Boll, Local No. B-358; R. A. Jahn, Local No. 269; S. J. Cristiano, Local No. B-102; Fred Iseli, Local No. 516; Charles Madden, Local No. 313; John Doran, Local No. B-439, and Earl Conrad, Local No. B-730.

A number of electrical workers' delegates to the convention had the pleasure of having D. W. Tracy and Vice President E. F. Kloter sit in on a group picture which I am forwarding along with this letter. Those in the photograph, reading from left to right, are: First row seated, W. F. Shaffer, business manager of Locals No. 262 and No. B-456 and vice president of the state association; S. J. Cristiano, international representative and secretary-treasurer of the state association; Louis P. Marciano, president of the New Jersey State Federation of Labor and legislative representative of the state association; D. W. Tracy, former president of the Brotherhood and now Assistant Secretary of Labor; E. F. Kloter, vice president of the Brotherhood; R. A. Jahn, business manager, Local No. 269, and president of the state association, and H. A. Pierson, business manager, Local No. 581 and candidate for state senator. Second row standing: S. Moskowitz, business representative Local No. B-102; John Holmes, president Local No. B-102; Thomas Quigley, vice president Local No. B-1068; S. G. Kisner, business manager Local No. B-675; J. A. Turner, business representative Local No. 52; John C. Boll, business manager Local No. B-358; Bert Chambers, business manager Local No. 211; L. Hoffman, Local No. 269, and E. F. Sofield, Local No. B-358. Last row standing: Fred Jantz, Local No. B-1130; Parker Nichols, Local No. B-1130; Robert Smith, Local No. B-1130; Frank Wasielewski, Local No. B-1130; M. Pankovics, president Local No. B-1130; James Savage, Local No. B-1068; Joseph O'Conner, president Local No. B-1068; Albert Hutloff, business manager Local No. 52; John W. Brown, Local No. B-358; W. R. Smith, Local No. B-1130, and Joseph Heenan, recording secretary Local No. B-1130.

S. J. CRISTIANO,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. B-1, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Editor:

The topic of the day is conscription, but in St. Louis it is organization to Local No. 1. We are making a drive to sign every unfair shop in the city and county, which are many.

The C. I. O. is active in this territory but are meeting with strong opposition and are getting no place in the construction field.

St. Louis and vicinity as an aircraft center is also an important topic. The Curtiss-Wright Corp. at Lambert (St. Louis) Field is to expand about five times its present size, in order to take care of their share of the defense program. Scott Field, outside of Belleville, Ill., is a busy place training pilots and mechanics.

Parks Air College, at Maplewood, Ill., has expanded to the extent that they have taken over another field and are now able to train 300 pilots and mechanics at a time, all training under direction of army officers. St. Louis and vicinity is cooperating 100 per cent in the defense program.

The relief committee of Local No. 1 again put forth their best efforts this month by planning a boat excursion which was held August 28 on the beautiful new streamlined air-conditioned S. S. Admiral. It was attended by a good number. Three delightful hours were spent in making merry and dancing.

This new boat was built in St. Louis and was under construction two years, being completed this spring. The second and third decks, which are the dance floor and balcony

### READ

Saved by a union button, by L. U. No. 558.

Arbitration in Minnesota—paying through the nose, by L. U. No. B-23.

Greetings from a new local, by L. U. No. B-1167.

Brothers on leave for service, by L. U. No. 26, government branch.

100,000 in line in San Francisco, by L. U. No. B-202.

Relations with Canada, by L. U. No. 353.

Defense at TVA, by L. U. No. B-316.

Inspectors in Kansas City, by L. U. No. B-124.

Progress in Northwest, by L. U. No. B-77.

A suggestion from Ambridge, by L. U. No. B-1073.

Our boys tighten their belts and face new problems with a smile.

overlooking it, are air-conditioned and indirectly lighted. This is the first excursion boat to be wired by union electricians and we are proud of our job.

M. ("MACK") MCFARLAND,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

In less than two months from now the voters of this nation will go to the polls to cast their ballots for a president of these United States. As far as the laboring man is concerned and especially the electrical workers there should be no question as to how they should vote.

Here in Evansville where I know the conditions well I will give you a short history of the fight made to establish conditions on the Southern Indiana Gas and Electric property.

About seven years ago Local No. 16 endeavored to organize these men and was doing a good job of it, even went so far as to have hearings in Washington before the NRA boards, and got a memorandum of an agreement with the company, when all of a sudden a company local appeared on the scene and caused quite a bit of confusion. They got to our members employed by the company and said if they had a separate local things would be much better, knowing full

well that their inexperienced men would be easier to handle. They finally were given a charter No. 827 and at once they began losing members until only a handful remained. Then the men employed on that property took up the matter of transferring their membership to Local No. 702 as a sub-local which has an agreement with the Central Illinois P. S. figuring they might be of assistance in getting some help from the conditions they were exposed to. That was met with more activity by the company union and to get anywhere at all Local No. 702 had to take the case before the NLRB, but before a hearing was held there was an agreement entered into between the Southern Indiana Gas and Electric Co., Local No. 702, I. B. E. W., and the NLRB whereby a dummy union known as "The Associated Employees of the S. I. G. & E. Co." was disowned by the utility.

This agreement was caused by charges filed against the utility by Local No. 702, alleging that the utility formed and sponsored the dummy outfit, contributed to its support and dominated all of its activities.

Not willing to have those charges aired at a formal hearing of the board, the company agreed to stop all support of "The Association," withdrew all recognition of same and ceased discriminating against the members of the I. B. E. W.

In doing this they confessed their guilt of having violated these laws of the United States. This all happened before Mr. Willkie resigned as head of the C. & S. Corporation. Had he been in the least in sympathy with his employees in their effort to better their conditions of employment or had he any sympathy with the laboring class as a whole, he could have stopped all of these various arguments with these companies of his holding company by issuing orders to that effect. What has happened here holds good in all of these properties and if he had acted as a friend of his own employees and his customers they would have all have benefited.

So I must say that he comes before the court with unclean hands and is not entitled to any support from labor and its friends.

We seldom pick up a paper without seeing where some school, hotel, or institution has burned. Cause? Faulty electric wiring. Why should this be? It seems as though our inspection departments are lax, especially on these types of buildings where there is not only property damage to be considered but the life hazard is even greater.

A short time ago we had a \$250,000 fire in a hotel at a town in Kentucky near us, Hopkinsville, to be exact. Cause? Faulty electric wiring. Luckily it happened in the day time and no lives were lost. It was an old building, had possibly been wired years ago with cheap material (even cheaper than we are getting today). Existing circuits had been added to and probably no inspection was ever made, let alone a reinspection.

In the newspaper story it told how the building had been refurbished with antique furniture, etc., and what a great loss had to be taken in that respect.

It did not mention the fact that had a part of the money spent in refurbishing been used in rewiring the hotel they would have still had their hotel and all the furnishings, their business would not have been disturbed and above all their patrons' lives would not have been endangered by sleeping in such a fire-trap as existed.

But when you talk to a majority of the property owners about safety wiring they think you are a racketeer and are trying to rob them, when in fact you are trying to help them preserve their property and business, as well as that of their next door neighbor. This should be plenty for this time.

E. E. HOSKINSON,  
Press Secretary.

### Notice

We are advised by L. U. No. B-306, of Akron, Ohio, that a Brotherhood metal label, No. D-96262, on a neon sign manufactured for the Firestone Tire and Rubber Company being shipped to Miami, Fla., was pried off and therefore it must be construed as a stolen label.

Anyone finding a piece of equipment bearing that label is requested to send all information to me.

G. M. BUGNIAZET,  
International Secretary.





Moment in history, as representatives of Locals No. B-160 and No. B-23 and of the Northern States Power Company appear before a state labor commission to discuss their differences.

#### L. U. NO. B-23, ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

Enclosed herewith is a photograph of the hearing held before the labor commission appointed by Governor Stassen to hear the labor dispute between Locals Nos. B-160 and B-23 and the Northern States Power Company.

This hearing was started on February 28, 1939, and continued until April 11, 1940, the unions having served strike notice on the Northern States Power Company on February 9, 1939. In accordance with the Minnesota State Labor Relations Law, the hearings were held before the three-man commission, one of whom represented labor, one business and one the general public.

As can be determined from the picture, the hearings were held in the state house chambers, and were attended by several hundred employees and friends of labor each day. The company was represented by three personnel directors and an attorney, who appear in the right foreground. The unions were represented by a joint negotiating committee of seven members and an attorney, who are immediately to the left in the picture.

Approximately 2,000 pages of transcript were taken and the cost to the unions was over \$6,000. The hearings were continued, during which time the unions had agreed not to strike, and the commission handed down a decision with which the unions were dissatisfied. The findings of the commission not being binding on either party, Governor Stassen then called the company and the union into conference and negotiations were again started by the two parties. Vice President Boyle spent several days in these negotiations, out of which came our 1940 agreement which was signed July 29.

DAN M. GEPHART,  
Business Manager.

#### L. U. NO. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C. GOVERNMENT BRANCH

Editor:

The executive board held its regular monthly meeting August 18, 1940, but due to the absence of the chairman and another member, business was rather dull. However, one very interesting incident arose which may concern all I. B. E. W. locals in the near future. This was with regard to members who are called into service because of

their connection with the fleet reserves for a certain period after their retirement.

I will not mention names, only incidents. The individual I have reference to is a comparatively new Brother who joined the I. B. E. W. approximately six months ago and was a member in good standing when he was recalled to the colors.

In the opinion of the executive board the fact that he was in the Navy would actually take him out of the category as an electrician under the constitution of the I. B. E. W., and therefore he would be paying his per capita tax to uphold his rights to insurance, etc., while he was subject to call to duty, which at its best will be very indefinite, depending largely upon conscription, draft, warring nations, and the need for preparedness in this country.

The necessity of this Brother's service is also very indefinite. He may be sent to sea at such a time as to impair his ability to make his monthly payment of dues at the proper time, which under the constitution would deprive him of his good standing, and would ultimately result in his being dropped from the rolls as a Brother in good standing.

To avoid this, the executive committee will recommend to the Government Branch, Local Union No. 26, at its next regular meeting, September 5, 1940, certain suggestions which will overcome such a situation should it arise, in order to see whether the local will take the initiative to keep this Brother in good standing during the time he is serving his country. The committee will recommend that an individual who is called to the service after he has become a Brother to us all should be carried totally as far as his per capita is concerned, or at least should be carried during the time he is unable to make payments himself due to assignments which deprive him of the facilities by which he can make his intentions clear as to what he desires to do regarding his membership.

EUGENE W. LA ROCHELLE,

Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Last meeting was fairly well attended and proved to be very interesting. It was the last meeting on the summer schedule and we now go back to our regular meetings of two a

month. A long lapse between meetings is far from a healthy arrangement but conditions such as summer weather do require an adjustment in schedules.

A large magnificent flag graced the room and occupied a place of honor on the rostrum in our hall. In times like the present it is no more than right that the flag of our country should occupy a prominent and conspicuous place at all times, a symbol of inspiration when it is most needed.

It is fitting to mention at this time that meetings are ably presided over by our new president, Augie Knoedler, assisted by the vice president, Brother Bob Forrest. Of course these boys have been in office since the election in June. They carry on like veterans. The president has held other offices prior to this one and proved his ability in all of them. This naturally automatically places one in a position for greater rewards.

At this time we wish to mention that "Pop" Scholtz, the father of our popular B. A., Carl, is very ill at the hospital. We take this means for wishing him a speedy recovery. Pop always has been highly regarded by this humble scribe and we are sure the feeling is mutual. We're certain Pop has a host of friends who wish him well and wish to express their feeling and desires for his well being at this time.

A banquet is in the breeze for next month and the boys are a little timid about what is commonly known as a soup and fish affair. You see the boys are out of practice and fear for their table manners and their high brow vocabulary, having attended so many crab feasts and oyster roasts. A crab feast or roast comes more natural to them when they lay aside their hickeys and anything goes whereas, oh, you know the rest. We're assured by the banquet committee that all will be well and every one can feel at ease, so get your tickets, bring along the lady friends, and step out with the music.

We note that Local No. B-3 still works for the six-hour day goal and still strongly boosts the idea as a national measure. We find a much smaller local, No. 363 of Rockland County, of New York, also enjoys the six-hour day.

In the things we'd like to know department:

How is Brother Tolj related to that seven times proposition?

What does Larry Huber mean by being a beaut or having a beaut?

What about three Jacks on a rear seat of a car?

Brother Jack Harvey had his name misspelled in the last issue, thereby spoiling a good thing and he is still a big cheese.

Brother Anthony Love Lynch, of Local No. 163, paid us a visit last month. How're you Andy? Brother Blair, of Warren, Ohio, blew in and looked us up. Blair, if you recall was and is that handsome face who looks like John Boles and sings even better.

John Parthreep aspires as an educator. His specialty is educating us to higher wage scales.

Brother D. H. Davis, of Local No. 163, gave out the cigars on the job, having just married and landed a government maintenance job. Good luck to you, Shorty! Brother Piatt deserves honorable mention as a Brother member of the same local.

Al Reid is that big handsome boy from Local No. 98. We don't know whether ye humble scribe lost a friend in Ed Weber. The said scribe conducted an experiment in mosquito exterminating and almost did the same to Brother Weber. He escaped with a fair example of hair singeing, we mean Weber.

Can anybody beat that set of twins, Coleman and Wynn? They're some outfit.

Denny and Chuck form another set of twins.



Brother Boyce always carries what set of keys with him?

Well, boys, enough of this stuff. We hope to have better news next issue with dope on the banquet.

R. S. ROSEMAN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-31, DULUTH, MINN.

Editor:

The State Electrical Workers' Council of Minnesota opened its annual meeting September 14 in St. Paul and continued through the following day. Numerous items of interest and concern to I. B. E. W. members throughout the state were discussed. Wherever possible our recommendations or disapproval of legislation pending before the state governmental bodies were passed on to the State Federation of Labor, which convened on the following Monday. Interesting talks were given on REA construction and the proposed natural gas pipe line which certain interests are attempting to extend into Minnesota. Officers elected to the council to serve during 1940-1941 are: President, Claude Skeldon, Local No. B-292; vice president, C. A. Rafferty, Local No. 783, and secretary, B. E. Schilling, Local No. 928. J. W. Johnson, of Local No. B-31, was among those elected to the executive board.

Monday morning 840 delegates had arrived in St. Paul for the State Federation of Labor's golden anniversary convention. President William Green, of the American Federation of Labor, greeted the delegates briefly on his arrival in the city on Tuesday afternoon. At the banquet that evening, he spoke over a state-wide hookup originating in the studios of KSTP; he left shortly after his speech to go east by plane. Over 1,000 guests attended the banquet and ball. Among the prominent guest speakers appearing before the convention held at the St. Paul Auditorium were: I. M. Ornburn, secretary-treasurer of the Union Label Trades Department; David Sigmund, general organizer for the A. F. of L. in Wisconsin and John J. Mara, international president of the Boot and Shoe Workers. The fiftieth annual state convention adjourned late Wednesday afternoon and the delegates scurried to their respective homes in every part of the state with praise and admiration for the splendid administrative judgment of President Bob Olson and Secretary George Lawson of the federation. Among the cherished memories of this gathering in years to come, will be the friendships and acquaintances made during our stay in St. Paul.

On Sunday, September 22, a spectacular fire occurred at the Glencoe Building which houses our union offices, and in this fire 21 firemen were injured seriously enough to require medical attention. Unfortunately our union offices are housed on the third floor. Our business agent, J. W. Johnson, and Brother Carl Peterson arrived at the conflagration while at its height and disregarding their own safety for the interests of our organization, boldly climbed ladders to the third floor, to the office, and removed valuable contracts and records in the densely smoke-filled room. Our office luckily was not damaged by the fire. To allow such a feat of courage and intestinal fortitude to go unnoticed would certainly be ungrateful of our members; therefore, be it resolved, that we all join in a great big round of applause for this heroism.

Mike Dunn, a veteran of many years' standing, retired on pension in August and many of us are going to miss his cheerful personality and Irish wit and humor. His stories of the early days in the utility business are both interesting and amusing. So good luck, Mike,

and may your days be filled to overflowing with happiness which you so richly deserve.

J. N. LIND,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Although it has been sometime since you've heard from us, we have not been idle out here in the Northwest. We have a trackless trolley job which started in February and it is the largest electric coach job in the United States. They used 3,200 new cedar poles, 550 new steel poles, 400 miles of trolley wire, 1,500,000 pounds of feeder wire. The underground feeder system in the downtown area has an insulated negative and the old rail is not used for a negative as is the case in some electric coach jobs. The electric coaches operate efficiently on an 18 per cent grade where a counterbalance was used on the old streetcar system. They have 235 new electric coaches with a seating capacity of 43 passengers each. The old cable cars that have been a method of transportation on James, Madison and Yesler Way for about 50 years have been abandoned for the new electric coaches. All of the old style streetcars will be replaced with electric coaches by January 1.

About 200 members of the I. B. E. W. have been employed on the job. It was not a contract job—the city of Seattle railway department is doing the job. The mayor of Seattle, Mr. Arthur B. Langlie, city council, and the transit commission have all been very fair with organized labor. Brother W. S. Gordon and his able assistant, Brother "Buck" Shockey, handled the job satisfactorily and have been kept very busy, as they had 12 crews working and the distributing of material to attend to, and what squawks there were have been settled satisfactorily.

With the able assistance of International Representative Kelly, we have signed agreements with all the broadcasting stations in the state, with increase in pay and a shorter workweek. The radio technicians are proving themselves a live organization. The radio servicemen's group have been busy also, as they have signed 31 contracts with local firms employing radio and electrical appliance repairmen. They also have gained a shorter workweek. The Puget Sound Power & Light Company agreement was renewed with a new union shop clause and some increase in wages.

The members of Local No. B-77 might be interested to know that the court decision in regard to truck drivers and material men was reversed in the Supreme Court. The court in reversing the decision, said something like this, "The fact that they hold the rating of truck drivers affords them no grounds to operate the line trucks, as the material men's duties are loading, handling material and assisting linemen."

The writer and two more members of Local No. B-77 attended a picnic given by Local Union No. 213, Vancouver, B. C., on August 3, and they really turned out. They have a membership of around 500 and there were 725 there, members, their families and friends who turned out and had a real old-fashioned get-together.

Some of the members' wives are interested in forming a women's auxiliary. If the secretaries of some of the existing auxiliaries in the Brotherhood would send information on starting and running auxiliaries to the business office of Local No. 213 of Vancouver, B. C., it would be greatly appreciated.

F. L. TUCKER,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Words will not express how sorry I am not to have mentioned in this column before

the death of Brother A. S. Peterson, of our sister Local No. 734. We feel the loss of Brother Peterson and extend to his loved ones our deepest and sincerest sympathy.

Brother W. H. Smith, who works for Allen Hitt, has assumed the responsibility of fatherhood. A bouncing baby girl was brought into his home September 1. She does not have far to go to catch up with dad, for she weighs seven pounds and three ounces.

Brothers R. W. Cordrey and W. M. Savage were obligated at our last meeting, September 17. We welcome them into our fold. Brother Savage is a brother to Walter Savage, who was obligated several weeks ago.

I see that Brother Herb, of Local No. 734, has fallen down on the job again. Did not hear from him in the September WORKER nor in August. Brothers of L. U. No. 734, get behind Herby and wake him up, or get someone who will tell us what's going on. We are always glad to hear about you Brothers across the river.

M. P. MARTIN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

The first line of defense of the electrical construction industry—The International Association of Electrical Inspectors, Western Section—held its annual convention in Kansas City, September 23 to 25, inclusive. When the meeting was over, the 600 delegates from 21 states and Canadian provinces left, declaring this convention to have been the most outstanding one the organization has ever held.

Local Union No. B-124, recognizing the vast stake electrical workers have in the successful prosecution of the association aims, did its utmost to make the occasion pleasant and memorable. The local's reception room, in the President Hotel, was a very popular rendezvous for delegates, and there, manufacturers, jobbers, contractors and inspectors—state, municipal and insurance—met representatives of labor in friendly discussion of common interests.

The local committee, consisting of officers of L. U. No. B-124, also arranged a dinner for Brotherhood members among the delegates, which was attended by 150 guests. Brother Doss, city inspector of Nashville, Tenn., looking over the animated scene, remarked, "When I began going to these conventions, 18 years ago, I was about the only union man in the crowd. But look at them now!" Officers of the association, sitting at the table of the toastmaster, H. S. O'Neill, included our own Leo McCormick (later elected vice president of the association). Guests at the same table were: M. H. Hedges, research director to the Brotherhood; Charley Paulsen, beloved and dynamic member of our international executive board; Fred Drullard, who has sat on L. U. No. B-134's executive board more years than he has fingers and toes; the two popular international organizers, Bill Cox, huge and jovial, and Al Wegener, suave and smiling; and others whose names march in and out of the labor news.

L. U. No. B-124 is happy to have had the opportunity to serve this fine body of men and the progress they represent. We hope they'll come again!

Local news is scarce. Many of the boys are scattering to various parts of the country, awaiting the promised upswing of contracts in this area.

Hugh S. (Mick) O'Neill has again been chosen to represent the Central Labor Union at the A. F. of L. convention in New Orleans, in November. Brother O'Neill's long famili-



arity with the problems of labor make him the logical and perennial representative at the meetings of the parent body.

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA.  
Editor:

For public welfare and economic security in peace, we should encourage civil and ethical freedom, private initiative and industrial efficiency in the collaboration of honest business and trades activity.

Vast political, industrial and social changes are in evolution and we the people should be on the alert and plan accordingly for a better day and a more eventful life, and by all means strive to enhance industrial devotion. The same principles apply to capital and labor and these two should coordinate for the common good of all. "Labor is worthy of its hire."

Honest labor, business and industry must respect the rights of others. A job well done,

creative and cooperative in principle, is a public benefaction—the real way toward prosperity and progressive achievement, including the fundamentals of "live, let live and help live."

We realize that you cannot make progress in the world of industrial life, availing social and governmental security, build and stabilize character and hopeful posterity without faith and individual initiative, and inspiring opportunities for improvement.

However, to bolster and fortify our reasoning power, we should, when the occasion arises, conform our ideals to the basic ethical fundamentals that the whole structure of commerce and civilization is built on: Faith in the honor of the other person, and that high ideals do not cringe before fear, or cruel crushing force. But, instead, a righteous cause and a responsible duty spur on and enhance creative mutual cooperation, making life more worth while and a glorious adventure, exalting decency among men.

Science, civil approach and virtual enlightenment must cultivate human nature from its present rough and crude stage of life and living to the more ethical and raptured tone of Christian virtue and brotherhood, availing social and economical justice in order to be peaceful and happy. Also, to avoid wars with coercing, atheistical creatures and nations of the world; as well as dissension between capital and labor, unscrupulous employers and erratic communistic labor.

I am on a vacation tour, visiting friends and old familiar faces, and will not attempt to relate my observations until my next letter to the JOURNAL, except to say that while in Washington, D. C., I was the guest of my old friend and neighbor, Bill Mahler, and his charming, companionable wife, Edith, who showered their hospitality upon me during my visit to the National Capital. Have also been hospitably treated by other old friends, officers and staff of the International Office. I have also located our old friend and

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N6SM	R. H. Lindquist	Turlock, Calif.	W2HJF	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W5BZL	O. M. Salter	Del Rio, Texas
W1AGI	W. C. Nielson	Newport, R. I.	W2HQW	Jack Krinsky	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5BZX	Edwin E. Spurr	El Reno, Okla.
W1BCP	John F. Casey	Dover, N. H.	W2HUC	Victor Beachem	Bronx, N. Y.	W5CAP	William L. Canze	San Antonio, Texas
W1BDA	Roger F. Kennedy	Providence, R. I.	W2HZX	Joseph Trupiano	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5DRZ	Bill Atkinson	North Little Rock, Ark.
W1BFQ	William Pierce	Providence, R. I.	W2IOR	King J. Fothergill	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5EKL	L. D. Mathieu	Corpus Christi, Texas
W1BLU	Thomas Chase	Providence, R. I.	W2IPR	S. Kokinchak	Yonkers, N. Y.	W5EXY	H. R. Fees	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W1BME	Warren F. Stevens	Malden, Mass.	W2IPY	Lester Woodruff	New York City	W5EYG	L. M. Reed	Oklahoma City, Okla.
W1BQN	Edward L. Philbrick	Medford, Mass.	W2ISC	Francis A. Moran	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5FGC	Milton T. Lyman	Corpus Christi, Texas
W1BRT	Arthur S. Winslow	Dover, N. H.	W2IYX	Harvey J. McCoy	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5FGF	S. A. Worley	Del Rio, Texas
W1BSD	William Walker	Providence, R. I.	W2JEL	Robert C. Sparrow	Bronx, N. Y.	W5FGQ	H. M. Rhodus	San Antonio, Texas
W1CNZ	A. R. Johnson	Providence, R. I.	W2JFS	Frank C. Hills	New York City	W5GHF	Robert E. Barr	Spring Hill, La.
W1DFQ	Ralph Buckley	Old Orchard Beach, Maine	W2KCC	Louis Freedman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5GTQ	O. L. Bickley	Houston, Texas
W1DGW	Melvin I. Hill	W. Springfield, Mass.	W2KDY	Morris Lieberman	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5HZZ	Erwin W. Reininger	New Braunfels, Texas
W1DOH	K. A. Gennett	Malden, Mass.	W2KWC	J. Griskin	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W5ON	L. A. Hoskins	Houston, Texas
W1EIV	Laurea J. Moreau	Dover, N. H.	W2LGE	Richard A. Coster	New York City	W6ANR	John R. Hubbell	Los Gatos, Calif.
W1FHH	Ken V. Curtis	Lynn, Mass.	W2LLK	Al J. Soback	Albany, N. Y.	W6ASZ	Earle Lyman	Long Beach, Calif.
W1FIV	Lewis R. Collins	Portland, Maine	W2MEA	Steve R. Lucas, Jr.	New York City	W6BRM	S. C. Goldkamp	San Diego, Calif.
W1FJA	Frank W. Lavery	Somerville, Mass.	W2MPJ	Frank Cizek, Jr.	New York City	W6DDP	John H. Barnes	Pacific Beach, Calif.
W1FXA	Albert W. Moser	Portland, Maine	W2SM	James E. Johnston	New York City	W6DKS	Frank Hannah	Oakland, Calif.
W1GKY	Joseph Manning	Chicopee, Mass.	W3FSI	E. H. Gardner	Bedminster, N. J.	W6EDR	Bernard Y. Smith	Berkeley, Calif.
W1HX	Norman H. Young	Everett, Mass.	W3HOH	Ken Kingsbury	Bernardsville, N. J.	W6EHZ	John Christy	Hollywood, Calif.
W1IK	Thomas A. Leavitt	Portland, Maine	W3HPX	K. Kingsbury, Jr.	Bernardsville, N. J.	W6EV	Lester P. Hammond	Hollywood, Calif.
W1INP	Eugene G. Warner	East Hartford, Conn.	W3HTJ	Frank Buyasak	Trenton, N. J.	W6FJ	Stuart Dalton	Hollywood, Calif.
W1IQ	William H. Rule	Arlington, Mass.	W3JB	William N. Wilson	Media, Pa.	W6GBJ	Eddie S. Futrell	Oakland, Calif.
W1ISJ	Warren A. Hamilton	So. Portland, Maine	W4AAQ	S. J. Bayne	Birmingham, Ala.	W6GFI	Roy Meadows	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1IUA	Curtis B. Plummer	Portland, Maine	W4AJY	J. T. Dixon	Birmingham, Ala.	W6IAH	S. E. Hyde	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1IYT	Henry Moller	Dracut, Mass.	W4AWP	Raymond A. Dalton	Durham, N. C.	W6IH	James Ruggles	Hollywood, Calif.
W1JWL	Lorenzo J. Fiore	So. Norwalk, Conn.	W4BEB	Thomas H. Todd	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	W6JDN	Harold L. Lucero	Dunsmuir, Calif.
W1KAC	Kenneth C. Cushing	Portland, Maine	W4BMF	P. B. Cram	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JHF	H. E. Chambers, Jr.	Tucson, Ariz.
W1KCH	Edward Monahan	Providence, R. I.	W4BOE	C. T. Lee	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JP	Harry Roediger	San Francisco, Calif.
W1KJN	Martin E. Keane	Boston, Mass.	W4BSQ	S. L. Hicks	Charlotte, N. C.	W6JVK	Jim H. Lowe	Pasadena, Calif.
W1LBH	Carter B. Hart	Lawrence, Mass.	W4BTT	R. M. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W6JWR	Roy S. Spaeth	Los Angeles, Calif.
W1LNR	Martin W. Joyce	W. Roxbury, Mass.	W4CBF	B. E. Going	Asheville, N. C.	W6LFU	Frank Richter	Escondido, Calif.
W1LUP	Robert Dettart	Malden, Mass.	W4CBJ	Henry Stahl	Jacksonville, Fla.	W6MBG	John A. Libby	San Francisco, Calif.
W1PP	George Rodick	Cape Elizabeth, Maine	W4CHB	R. W. Pratt	Memphis, Tenn.	W6MGN	Thomas M. Catish	Fresno, Calif.
W1QN	John D. Buttrick	Reading, Mass.	W4CJZ	T. G. Humphries	Birmingham, Ala.	W6NAV	Kenneth Price	San Diego, Calif.
W1RC	Ralph Cowie	Arlington, Mass.	W4CYL	D. W. Dowd	Wetumka, Ala.	W6OBI	Thomas Torpey	Alameda, Calif.
W1TE	Kenneth B. Woodbury	Portland, Maine	W4DGS	James F. Thompson	Montgomery, Ala.	W6OHR	W. Nuttall	Berkeley, Calif.
W2AMB	Fred W. Huff	Woodbridge, N. J.	W4DLW	Harry Hill	Savannah, Ga.	W6OPQ	Frank Young	San Francisco, Calif.
W2ASI	Monroe M. Freedman	Bronx, N. Y.	W4DQM	Roger J. Sherron, Jr.	Durham, N. C.	W6ORX	L. P. Root	Phoenix, Ariz.
W2AYI	Stephen Mankowski	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W4EAQ	J. B. Robbins	Birmingham, Ala.	W6PTF	Charles M. Sheetz	Fresno, Calif.
W2BFL	Anthony J. Samalionis	Elizabeth, N. J.	W4ELQ	H. S. Hurley	Birmingham, Ala.	W6QEK	Jim H. Lowe	Long Beach, Calif.
W2BQB	William E. Kind	Bronx, N. Y. C.	W4EVI	L. W. Thomas	Birmingham, Ala.	W6RH	Bill Overstreet	San Francisco, Calif.
W2CAD	Paul A. Ward	Newark, N. J.	W4FKN	Russell A. Law	Atlanta, Ga.	W7AG	Bill Campbell	Seattle, Wash.
W2DOO	George T. Siegel	Elmhurst, L. I., N. Y.	W4FTP	Chadwick M. Baker, Jr.	Birmingham, Ala.	W7AMX	A. H. Bean	Portland, Oreg.
W2DXK	Irving Megeff	Brooklyn, N. Y.	W4GOU	H. D. Carl	Birmingham, Ala.	W7ATY	A. H. Thibodo	Portland, Oreg.
W2EYR	John J. Jankowski	Garden City, L. I., N. Y.	W4JY	I. J. Jones	Birmingham, Ala.	W7AYM	Robt. A. Ferguson	Seattle, Wash.
W2GAM	R. L. Petrusek, Jr.	Newark, N. J.	W4LO	L. C. Kron	Birmingham, Ala.	W7BBH	Olaf Thompson	Glendale, Mont.
W2GIC	L. A. Judge	Northport, L. I., N. Y.	W4NY	Robert B. Webb	Wilmington, N. C.	W7BHW	H. A. Aggerbeck	Tolt, Wash.
			W4SE	C. M. Gray	Birmingham, Ala.	W7BWK	A. H. Brudwig	Portland, Oreg.
			W4UV	Julius C. Vessels	Chattanooga, Tenn.			
			W4VX	Jimmy Walker	Columbus, Ga.			

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION



ex-local business agent John Masley in Philadelphia. He looks good and he is doing fine.

Business, from reliable sources in our local jurisdiction, shows slight improvement since my last month's letter, and work is on the upturn and our boys are working fairly well at present.

Brothers Joe Malloy, Charles Ranson and Gene Burke were in attendance at the meeting of the State Electrical Workers Association at Harrisburg Sunday, September 15, and report progress.

My old friend, Brother Frank O'Connor, of Local No. 1, on August 20 last, rolled up to my door—a distance of 244 miles—in his machine, from Washington, D. C., where he was working on the power house job, to see me. He left the next day to call on Brothers Al McIntyre and Oliver Myers, of Cleveland and Toledo, respectively, on his way home to his good wife and St. Louis, Mo.

Our JOURNAL is surely the best in labor union circles, and the editorial staff and other participants deserve great credit for

their magnificent ingenuity in the dissemination of information in the interest of both trades union and civic enlightenment, availing progress and social justice. I am convinced the membership appreciate it, and I for one, certainly enjoy reading its columns from cover to cover.

Also, the local scribes show wonderful composition and writing ability in their articles to the JOURNAL. Some of them contribute regularly each month; keep up the good work; a tough task, but much depends on you.

Yours for local welfare and progress for the Brotherhood.

ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH,  
Press Secretary.

L. U. NO. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.  
Editor:

Chattanooga had a Labor Day parade this year, the first one in about 16 years.

I will give you the line up: First the band, then a 16x30 foot American flag, Central

Body and Building Trades executive boards in one body, a large A. F. of L. float with the electricians of L. U. Nos. 175, 450, 662, 721, 846, dressed in dark pants, white shirts and white trench hats and black ties really leading the parade, with a large number of electricians from surrounding locals.

The parade was held at night and moved off promptly at 7:30. It is estimated about 7,000 labor people took part in the labor division, as we were joined with the Chickamauga Dam and Tennessee Great Lake celebration parade.

There were special events held at Warner Park during the afternoon and evening, closing at midnight with a display of fireworks costing several hundred dollars.

By holding the celebration at Warner Park the Central Body gets a commission from each of the concessions at the park. The Central Body also sells Labor Day badges with a good profit. The different locals and the Central Body therefore do not have a great expense for the day.

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W7CPC	A. H. Barnard	Portland, Oreg.	W8PGQ	Wilson Norris	Athens, Ohio	W9MAP	Ernest Storer	Rockford, Ill.
W7CPY	R. Rex Roberts	Glendive, Mont.	W8PKR	J. W. Hamill	Cleveland, Ohio	W9MCH	James A. Umbarger	Kokomo, Ind.
W7CT	Les Crouter	Butte, Mont.	W8QVE	Charles L. Kirch	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W9MEL	Harold S. (Mel) Hart	Chicago, Ill.
W7DES	Floyd Wickencamp	Casper, Wyo.	W8QZN	Carl W. Bieber	Buffalo, N. Y.	W9MMP	Harry Probst	Chicago, Ill.
W7DHK	H. L. Bennett	Ashland, Oreg.	W8RB	William Stringfellow	Toledo, Ohio	W9MZS	J. Lester Paulsen	Chicago, Ill.
W7DJP	Mark Nichols	Casper, Wyo.	W8RHR	William M. Gamble	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W9NDA	Paul L. Edwards	Alton, Ill.
W7DXQ	Al Eckes	Miles City, Mont.	W8RUJ	Charles B. Sproull	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W9NHC	John C. Sorenson	Chicago, Ill.
W7DXZ	Frank C. Pratt	Tacoma, Wash.	W8SKO	W. O. Beck	Luna Pier, Mich.	W9NN	Robert E. Baird	Oak Park, Ill.
W7EAF	L. H. Klahn	Portland, Oreg.	W8SXU	George E. Oden	Wauseon, Ohio	W9NYD	Elmer Zitzman	Roxana, Ill.
W7ELF	Frank Potter	Seattle, Wash.	W9AET	Paul Luecke	Fort Wayne, Ind.	W9OUT	Herbert Gerend	Kaukauna, Wis.
W7EQM	Albert W. Beck	Big Sandy, Mont.	W9ANE	Louis Steiner	Wisconsin Dells, Wis.	W9PD	Ray Anderson	Chicago, Ill.
W7FBI	Kenneth O. Snyder	Renton, Wash.	W9ASW	J. Oigard	St. Paul, Minn.	W9PEM	Harry Barton	Villa Park, Ill.
W7FD	Otto Johnson	Seattle, Wash.	W9ATH	Robert Perkins	Chicago, Ill.	W9PFH	Wilfred T. Simonsen	Racine, Wis.
W7FGS	C. A. Gray	Walla Walla, Wash.	W9AVG	C. E. Boardman	Kenosha, Wis.	W9PHQ	Henry Golden	Racine, Wis.
W7FGZ	Walter Partlow	Great Falls, Mont.	W9AVP	Walter E. Phillips	Chicago, Ill.	W9PNH	Frank Riggs	Rockford, Ill.
W7FL	Geoffrey A. Woodhouse	Wolf Creek, Mont.	W9BBU	Everett D. Blackman	Elgin, Ill.	W9PRE	Vincent Dolva	Mandan, N. Dak.
W7FMG	F. E. Parker	Seattle, Wash.	W9BFA	Leonard Gunderson	Elmwood Park, Ill.	W9QC	F. L. Dechant	Racine, Wis.
W7FWB	J. Howard Smith	Wenatchee, Wash.	W9BLR	Leo Stafford	Springfield, Mo.	W9QJ	Larry Leith	Chicago, Ill.
W7GG	Geo. D. Crockett, Sr.	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W9BTA	Wm. E. Barrett	Sheboygan, Wis.	W9RBM	Ernest O. Bertrand	Kansas City, Mo.
W7GHG	Tom Reid	Rockport, Wash.	W9BXC	F. N. Reicheneker	Kansas City, Kans.	W9RRX	Bob J. Adair	Midlothian, Ill.
W7II	Sumner W. Ostrum	Milwaukie, Oreg.	W9CCH	Allan H. Story	Chicago, Ill.	W9RV	John Gause	Chicago, Ill.
W7JE	C. E. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W9CCK	John J. Noonan	Chicago, Ill.	W9RYF	S. V. Jennings	New Albany, Ind.
W7NS	Fred J. Follett	Tacoma, Wash.	W9CUB	J. C. McCowan	Des Moines, Iowa	W9S	Frank Smith	Waterloo, Iowa
W7RX	Nick Foster	Seattle, Wash.	W9DBY	Kenneth G. Alley	Marion, Ill.	W9SLS	Herbert Beltz	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W7SQ	James E. Williss	Dieringer, Wash.	W9DJE	Stanley Fisher	Racine, Wis.	W9SMF	Albert H. Waters	Alton, Ill.
W7UL	C. M. Carlquist	Portland, Oreg.	W9DLH	James C. Mathney	Elgin, Ill.	W9SOO	Harry V. Eyring	Kansas City, Mo.
W7WH	O. R. Anderson	Portland, Oreg.	W9DMZ	Clarence Kraus	Kansas City, Kans.	W9TBM	Raymond Eversole	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W7ZF	G. E. Foster	Portland, Oreg.	W9DRN	H. J. Swanson	Twin Lakes, Wis.	W9TP	Maynard Marquardt	Northbrook, Ill.
W8ABO	Vaughn E. Seeds	Columbus, Ohio	W9EOP	James A. Turner	Elgin, Ill.	W9UEL	John P. Harrison	Pueblo, Colo.
W8ACB	Raymond Jelinek	Detroit, Mich.	W9FDC	E. A. Peavey	Des Moines, Iowa	W9UKV	Maynard Faith	Fort Wayne, Ind.
W8APU	Douglas E. Church	Syracuse, N. Y.	W9FGN	T. W. Wigton	Aurora, Ill.	W9UPV	Milton Placko	Chicago, Ill.
W8AVL	E. W. Watton	Rochester, N. Y.	W9FJ	Charles Grover	Chicago, Ill.	W9URV	S. F. Johnson	Chicago, Ill.
W8BQA	E. O. Troup	Hudson, Mich.	W9FOJ	Roy C. Eastman	East St. Louis, Ill.	W9VBQ	Oscar H. Baker	Lawrence, Kans.
W8BQC	Cecil Armstrong	Toledo, Ohio	W9FTT	I. D. Burkhardt	Kokomo, Ind.	W9VLM	Harold Fleshman	St. Joseph, Mo.
W8BRK	Howard G. Wacker	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W9GEW	Manfred C. Johnson	Hibbing, Minn.	W9VUG	R. E. Christopherson	Bismarck, N. Dak.
W8DHQ	Harold C. Whitford	Hornell, N. Y.	W9GGG	Edward W. Chavoen	Chicago, Ill.	W9VXM	J. F. Sheneman	Somerset, Ky.
W8DI	E. E. Hertz	Cleveland, Ohio	W9GKV	E. V. Anderson	Chicago, Ill.	W9WEA	Clyde J. White	Chicago, Ill.
W8DME	Charles J. Heiser	Auburn, N. Y.	W9GTI	Verne Plateau	Chicago, Ill.	W9WNF	Myron E. Earl	Chicago, Ill.
W8DV	Philip Bloom	Toledo, Ohio	W9GVY	E. O. Schuman	Chicago, Ill.	W9YHV	Vernon Little	DuQuoin, Ill.
W8EDR	W. O. Beck	Toledo, Ohio	W9GWZ	H. A. Leslie	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	W9YKT	Richard J. Ikelman	Pueblo, Colo.
W8FAP	William O. Rankin	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W9HCU	Wm. Clark Webster	Wichita, Kans.	W9YMF	A. G. Roberts	Chicago, Ill.
W8GHX	H. E. Owen	Angola, N. Y.	W9HKF	Robert R. Kuehn	St. Paul, Minn.	W9YMI	Leon J. Schinkten	Chicago, Ill.
W8GJQ	Edward Goon	Toledo, Ohio	W9IDG	Victor Hoffman	Sheboygan, Wis.	W9YRB	Melvin J. Weihman	Aurora, Ill.
W8IYL	Bruce Ganoung	Olean, N. Y.	W9IOS	Robert Gifford	Bois D'Arc, Mo.	W9YWT	Garnet J. Grayson	Chicago, Ill.
W8KB	Wallace H. Collins	Clio, Mich.	W9IQ	Walter Meyers	Desplaines, Ill.	W9ZHQ	Raymond E. McNulty	Chicago, Ill.
W8LHU	H. W. Walker	Akron, Ohio	W9IUJ	Arthur A. Avery	Elmhurst, Ill.	W9ZYP	E. H. Dvorachek	Belleville, Ill.
W8LJX	T. E. Bobbitt	Huntington, W. Va.	W9IWY	W. H. Woodard	Chicago, Ill.			
W8LMF	W. A. Stevenson	Chateaugay, N. Y.	W9IZM	Gordon Davidson	Racine, Wis.			
W8LQT	J. H. Melvin	Rochester, N. Y.	W9JAO	Fred Diedrick	Springfield, Mo.			
W8MUD	C. R. Kantwein	Pittsburgh, Pa.	W9JPJ	F. N. Stephenson	Waterloo, Iowa			
W8NV	George Lister	Cleveland, Ohio	W9JWF	Paul J. Shock	St. Louis, Mo.			
W8OCV	Fred Lyle	Lakewood, Ohio	W9JZH	C. E. Johnson	Des Moines, Iowa			
			W9KPC	Celeste Giarrante	Joliet, Ill.			

FRATERNITY GROWS BY COMMUNICATION



Commissioner Cook of the Park and Playgrounds Department is a labor man; he belongs to the typographical local.

The A. F. of L. speaking time was taken up by President F. D. Roosevelt's visit here. This is the first time in years there has not been a Labor Day speaker "on labor."

Was rummaging through some old suit cases in my basement the other day and found a JOURNAL published in 1922, when they were much smaller than they are today. I also remember when we paid extra for them.

I found articles in the JOURNAL on the subject of placing maintenance men when needed, on good jobs. The article said they should try to place one of the local members on the job, which was seldom done.

The white and colored housing projects are just about completed here and sure enough a nonunion fellow was placed on the job, but he was finally released from the job and now a member of Local No. 175 is working on the job temporarily, but chances are he will be retained.

Wonder if any of the other locals have thought of trying for these jobs at their projects?

E. E. CROSBY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-202, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

##### Outside and Utility Workers Unit

Editor:

Another Labor Day has passed, and in San Francisco there was a marvelous display of unity and strength in the labor movement. People who may have been skeptical as to the might and solidarity of labor in San Francisco had their questions answered. The newspapers sheepishly admitted that we put on a good show, and from their figures, the A. F. of L. group marched 100,000 strong to 15,000 for the C. I. O.

San Francisco had two Labor Day parades. The A. F. of L. came first with a three hour demonstration, followed a short time later by the C. I. O. with a one hour march. The ratio of spectators was about equal to that of the participants.

The electrical workers put on an impressive display of unity. Local Union No. 202

joined hands with our good neighbors Local Union No. 6 in celebrating the occasion. A float, symbolical of the group, led the section. Next came the band, followed by officers of local unions and the membership. Too much credit cannot be given to our radio unit that installed and operated the public address system on our float. Through this medium the electrical workers were the recipients of the benefits of invaluable advertising and publicity. We were also able to talk up support for the municipal distribution of Hetch Hetchy Power. We will elaborate on this issue in future numbers of the JOURNAL.

With a marching delegation of 160 members our group was large enough to be impressive although it represented only about 10 per cent of the membership of both unions.

In San Francisco the I. B. E. W. has a C. I. O. competitor known as the Utility Workers Organizing Committee. They claim a membership in excess of 3,000, all of whom are employed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. This is most significant, as they outnumber the I. B. E. W. about 10 to 1 in the third largest utility in the country. The P. G. and E. has over 14,000 employees. If the San Francisco Labor Day parade is representative of the thoughts of this C. I. O. group, they appear ready to leave the protective wing of Big John and join David Dubinsky and the garment workers and march back to the protection of the A. F. of L. Evidence to support this belief is the fact that only eight marchers supported U. W. O. C. in San Francisco on Labor Day. Most of these were officers of the group.

While mentioning the C. I. O., it is too bad that this breach is so wide in the ranks of labor. To an observer the C. I. O. boys looked like the rest of us, with much the same problems to face in the world. They had a lot of spirit as they showed by marching by the reviewing stand at the City Hall to phonograph records of "Red River Valley" and "Yankee Doodle." Too bad they weren't in our parade as they were in former years.

This seems to be the age of quiz programs. People want to know who, what, and why. There is an unbalance in relation to questions and answers, with the answers and

Willkie on the short end. Here's one I heard at the picnic, the parade, and a lot of meetings. Perhaps you readers can supply us with an answer.

One feller says t'other feller, "Sa-ay, when we gonna have a convention?"

"Donno," says t'other feller, "That's your question and you'll have to answer it."

CHARLES G. PAYNE,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Toledo again greets you through these columns. It is certainly a pleasure to pick up this magazine and read something besides the wholesale slaughter of the human race. Our editorial staff has done a wonderful job of keeping this JOURNAL clean of war and politics. It is only scribes like myself who besmudge these pages. But from my mail some like it. It is only when I step on someone's toes here in Toledo that I get a kick back, and here I go stepping.

Eight years ago Toledo was about one-fourth organized. Today it is well organized. Doors have opened to our labor leaders that were always closed to them before.

Charley McClain spent his vacation out in the great open places, out on a farm, and learned that shocking corn is not done with a wire, and that a combine is not a Wall Street monopoly. Mack has quite an acreage this year, and thinks that his corn will run about four gallons to the acre. Fishing has not been what it should be around here since they fenced off Randall's River that runs back of the Acme plant.

Again this month it has fallen upon me to insert an obituary for one of our true and loyal members, Brother Charley Brindley, who passed away rather suddenly recently. He was laid at rest among the most beautiful flowers that yours truly has ever seen.

Shorty Tefft should be back at work by the time you read this, and Jay Swank, who has been on the sick list for several weeks, should be back in the harness, too, by this time. Jay is among the old timers here with around 50 years to his credit, and is missed by his many friends. Brother Lockwood is confined to the hospital with minor injuries



"A goodly crowd was there" to partake of the hospitality of L. U. No. 99, Providence, R. I., at its annual outing and clambake held at Duby's Grove. Plenty of food and drink, games and prizes were provided for the entertainment of the local's membership and many guests. In addition to a large delegation from L. U. No. 1029 of Woonsocket, R. I., the guests included Business Manager Harry Van Arsdale, of L. U. No. B-3, and his assistant, Jerry Duffy; also Business Agents James Birmingham of the plumbers; Daniel Obrien of the steam fitters; Howard Barber of the lathers, Christopher Hopkins of the plasterers, Henry Dodd of the bricklayers, and Paul De Falco of the laborers, all of Providence; George Johnson, inspector for the Narragansett Electric Co., local utility; City Electrical Inspectors Herbert Monroe,



received recently after a fall from a pole. Received a card from Milwaukee, from Louis Shertinger and Harold Keefe, of Fremont, with "No" written all over it. Just a couple of yes men on vacation.

Right or wrong, God bless America!

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Editor:

The scribe for Local No. 252 has been a very busy man and therefore offers an apology for not having an article in the last few issues of the WORKER.

Local No. 252 is still holding its own, but nowadays we don't find much work in our territory. However, we have had a very fortunate season up until a few weeks ago. Brother locals, if you can use a few good union journeymen, please call our new and very responsible business agent, Brother Herb Gregory. A big hand should be given to Brother Herb. He is a nice fellow to meet, one of the oldest members of Local No. 252, understands the by-laws and constitution from A to Z. He is able to look on both sides of every problem, and is therefore, highly qualified for his present office.

The boys dormitory job in Ypsilanti has been completed. Just another nice job while it lasted.

The St. Joseph Hospital job, here in Ann Arbor, will soon be a thing of the past, so in all probability by the end of this month Local No. 252 will have a large percentage of its members out of work. Again I say, don't forget to call our Brother Herb if you can use a man.

An idea which is very new and effective originated at the St. Joseph Hospital job. Brother Earl Judson, who was given the job of watching the bricklayers and hickeying the conduits into place, was unable to keep both a one-half-inch and three-quarter-inch hickey within his reach. Upon pondering over the problem for a few days, he got an idea. One morning he came to work with his golf club bag strapped on his back. Brother Judson placed the hickies into the bag, so all he needed to do when a hickey was needed was to reach for one. Just an archer reaching for an arrow. If you Brothers

don't think it is quite a help try it some time.

No telling what Brother Judson will figure out next.

Well, I see by the paper that at least part of the unemployment problem has been solved. The conscription bill has been passed. How do you like those apples? I believe the government could do much toward putting the rest of us to work. What about a super highway from coast to coast? Since national defense is the issue, such a highway would come in handy, especially if the traffic was shut off elsewhere. And the Panama Canal happened to get out of order.

A great number of us are going to need a little protection from the cold weather, which is sure to come this winter. So maybe a few more housing projects would be in order.

Really is hard to say just how far this national defense problem could go. Just so too much defense doesn't go to Europe.

We won't be able to defend ourselves with gas pipe cannons and cardboard tanks. Maybe some of the boys are expecting an invasion from the Canary Islands. If we are expecting an invasion by Japan, Russia, Italy or Germany, we better discard the toys and hang onto the real McCoy.

Well, as for me I don't expect an invasion, unless it is the cold weather I had reference to.

CHARLES DOCKTER,

Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

I am hoping that this article makes the deadline. When you work out of town you don't find much to write about and when no one in the local even tries to help it is not too easy. So that is why the readers of this article wonder why I ramble on as I do. This time we will have a little conscription.

As I sit around and wonder at times I have been thinking if that is possible for a wire jerker to do. What are the locals and our International Office going to do about the fellows who are drafted and have to be gone for a year? Are they going to take in new members to take the place of these Brothers so when they come back they can

hang around the shops and have to take what work they can get and be told that if they don't like it they know what they can do? That is not fair to anyone. How will their dues be taken care of? Those who have to support a family surely can't pay dues and keep a family together on 21 bucks per month. The thing that brings this to my mind is the self centered selfishness that is shown by some Brothers. By this I mean there are some in every local who are happy as long as things come their way and they are making more money than anyone else and they have nothing to say. But the minute they think someone is making more than they are the trouble begins. When they are approached to split their time by some other members they are willing. But you never hear them telling a contractor to give some of the work out to help out some other Brother who is not so lucky. These same fellows are the ones to holler "The contractors won't like it" every time some one even suggests improving their working conditions. They are the ones who make the statement, "I don't see any harm in breaking two or three of our working rules." No, not if it is going to please the contractors and help to get these card men a few extra hours.

They are card men to me as no union man would even think of making such a statement. These fellows are the ones who will make it just as tough as they can for the ones who are unlucky to be in between 21 and 35.

This is something for everyone to think about and the small locals that have no seniority rights must think hardest as every contractor has his ace and even though some one else can do the work as well he still won't get it as he probably turns in the full time he spends on a job.

Well, I think this is about enough for this time and may be the last time I will write for Local No. 275 as I am figuring on moving my card.

J. E. "TED" CREVIER,

Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Well, here we are still on the seven-hour day and unemployment still exists, but the



Fred Boyce, Richard Wilson and Peter Hicks of Providence; Inspectors William O'Neil and John Kiley of the Blackstone Valley Gas and Electric, as well as representatives from electrical supply houses and contracting firms. Winners of sports events included: 100 yard dash, John Martineau; 75 yard dash, Robert Chambers; fat men's race, Omer Beaudet; potato race, Stephen Ide, Jr.; three-legged race, Frank Belliveau and John Lawandoski; sack race, Leo Beaulieu. The tug-of-war was won by a team captained by Daniel Ide. Congratulations were showered on the committee whose hard work resulted in super-smooth arrangements—Edward Russell as general chairman, with Business Manager Thomas Kearney as co-chairman, assisted by Frank Miller as committee secretary; for sports, Charles Bond, Edward Brennan and Eugene Coupe; refreshments, George Skirrow; publicity, Arthur Andrews.



outlook is somewhat better than a month ago.

The Minnesota State Federation of Labor's golden jubilee convention was held in St. Paul. Local No. B-292 members attending were Alexander, Montgomery, Holly, Nessler and Johnson for Local No. 292. Skeldon for State Electrical Workers Council and Leeper for Building Trades. The convention performed its business in a quiet, orderly manner except on the State Labor Relations Act which was settled on a compromise basis, which is to present to the legislature the 1939 federation bill which if enacted would repeal the present Labor Relations Act. If this is defeated then the A. F. of L. officers are to work for amending the present law in regard to the waiting period and the injunctive proceedings. The federation also passed a resolution condemning the suit against Minneapolis C. L. U. Building Trades Council and building trades unions by the Associated Unions, origin and financing unknown.

A committee on Underwriters National Electrical Code has been appointed. Those serving are C. Johnson, E. Hagen, A. Elbing, C. Jackson and E. Jantz.

The purpose of this committee is to study the National Electrical Code and to give information about it to the best of their ability to all who request it, so let's get started.

This group has been studying the code for some time and from our experience we find it is going to be absolutely essential that all members not only carry the code but to devote some time to studying it.

Our committee on education, composed of J. Davies, Lansing, Enebo, A. Wilson and Hodges are functioning remarkably well with the excellent cooperation of Mr. Sahlin, night school director, and Mr. Drinkhall and Brother Timpte of the electrical department of Dunwoody Institute.

The school term for 1940-41 is well under way with over one quarter of the membership of Local No. B-292 enrolled in some 15 classes in various branches of the electrical industry. These classes include regular courses of the school and special subjects vital to the trade as new methods and new equipment are introduced.

As special subjects come up after the school year has started a class can be formed as soon as 15 members request it. Last year two classes were started, one on public address systems and one on cable splicing and lead wiping.

As provided in the constitution all apprentices must attend instruction in the trade during their apprenticeship and a very good four-year program has been arranged to prepare them with a thorough general knowledge when they become journeymen electricians. We also are attempting to rotate apprentices in shops to vary their actual experience as much as possible.

Any suggestions or inquiries on this subject will be appreciated by the educational committees and will be promptly acknowledged.

Oh, oh, just thought of it. We had a showing of moving pictures of the executive board's fishing trip and the picnic a few meetings ago and it is getting so you don't dare have any fun even when you leave home.

CLARENCE JOHNSON,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-316, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

I have been notified that I am to take up the pen of Brother J. W. Hunt who has been doing such a splendid job of reporting for Local No. B-316 since the local has been chartered. Brother Hunt has transferred to Local No. 765 where we hope his good services will not be overlooked.

September 10 we had one of the best meetings it has ever been my pleasure to attend, especially in such a young local union. Besides regular routine there was a report of a committee sent to Chattanooga to expedite the work of the panel board meeting to be held September 28. Also there was an election of delegates for the panel meeting and wage conference. An effort is being made to impress on the members the importance of keeping the current month's dues paid.

There is a committee on by-laws which is trying to draft regulations for powerhouse and sub-station men. They would appreciate it if locals which have by-laws for these members would send a copy to Recording Secretary H. W. Ralston, 420 First Ave., No., Nashville.

A couple of months ago we, at the powerhouse, began to realize how much in dead earnest the government is in this national defense plan. A detail of TVA guards began duty and all the men were issued buttons which must be worn during the time on shift and shown on entering the plant. Fences have been put all around the plant and the electricians are putting flood lights on the roof and adjacent buildings to really light up the place. Several of the men have had their "pitchers took" to be placed on passes so they can get into the outlying plants to make repairs, etc.

With the settling of defense industries in the Valley the call for electrical energy is increasing day by day and the Brotherhood is determined to prove to the world that we can and will do our part in this time of national need as we have always done in the past.

Perhaps next time we can give out some news of the progress of the panel board meeting in Chattanooga.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 323, WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.

Editor:

It has been said that "Truth is best conveyed by contrast. In fact, all human knowledge is relative. We know nothing absolutely, but by its relation to other things," so if we judge, by this rule, the fine and commendable remarks made in the daily press, over the radio and from public platforms, on the accomplishments and the achievements of "labor" on last labor's national holiday, setting forth the great benefits to the "workers" since the starting of labor organizations, we as organized workers, should feel proud that we have a part in this program, and keep up the good work. We had a very fine Labor Day program here in West Palm Beach. A news item said, "An estimated 3,000 persons thronged Bethesda Park Monday during the Labor Day celebration sponsored by the Central Labor Union for a varied program of oratorical contests, diamondball games and track and field meet. The crowd consumed 666 pounds of hot dogs at the free lunch, according to James A. Harper, secretary of the union."

The oratorical contest was quite a novel feature. Five boys and one girl from Palm Beach High School entered this contest speaking on "The American Federation of Labor and what it has done for the American people." Prizes were merchandise worth \$25, \$15 and \$10 respectively. For each of the last three places, awards were \$5 in merchandise. These youngsters certainly had the facts and figures to back up their talks on what organized labor had done in the past.

Let us not ignore our older Brothers. The wonderful organization and benefits we have today are certainly due to some hard work

and sacrifice of our older "pioneer" Brothers, who have made this possible. Even if they have retired from active service, let's not forget them. Have found several here with very interesting careers. First, Brother George H. Blake, 71 years young, pension granted March 1935. Brother Blake says: "As near as I can remember, about the year of 1890 I joined the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in New York City, attended my first meeting on Canal Street near Broadway and paid \$1.25." There were only 13 at this meeting. Shortly thereafter he was sent to Philadelphia and in 1892 joined Local No. 41 of the National Brotherhood which had just been organized. This local broke up and he came back to Brooklyn, N. Y., and joined Local No. 12. He dropped out of Local No. 12 but later joined Local No. 55 March 20, 1903, and was given card number 7739 which he has held ever since. He has all his official receipts in his possession. Brother Blake has served well on examining and auditing committees in Locals No. 55, No. 28, No. 211 and No. 323. Held the office of secretary-treasurer in the Central Labor Body for 11 years before his retirement. Brother Blake says: "When I came into the Brotherhood we received \$3.00 per day for 10 hours' labor and worked six days per week; some difference now! Please let me say that I am thankful to the younger Brothers for my pension and so should be all the older members who are receiving it, but let me say that we old members had to work hard to keep the Brotherhood going, so take it all in all I think some of us deserve what we get, don't you?"

Another of our "pioneer" Brothers is Joseph E. Bell, or as he is called by all here, "Uncle Joe," who has established an amazing no accident record of half a century at the electrical industry. Methods have changed since Uncle Joe's first utility experience 43 years ago. His activities as a lineman are a link between old-time methods and the modern system. His first equipment as a lineman consisted of a push-cart loaded with tools, and a helper. Later the cart was replaced by a horse and wagon. Finally came the automobile—but it was a primitive affair compared to the present day trucks. He is now employed in the meter division of the electric distribution department in West Palm Beach. Extremely active, beloved by his fellow workers, Uncle Joe is both an inspiration and a living exponent of "safety first."

The first local organized in West Palm Beach was Local No. 27 and Brother Bell was a charter member; this was on November 5, 1902. His card number is 85808. This local was combined with Miami and later was reorganized in West Palm Beach as Local No. 323. In "The Book of Today," by the late Arthur Brisbane, the author quotes the words of the Bible separating youth and age, "And your young men shall see visions, and your old men shall dream dreams." But later in the same chapter he says: "In our civilization the trouble is that all is planned for youth and too little for age—but it will not be always thus. The day will come when youth will listen with respect to the teachings of the old and look with love and reverence upon the unselfishness of the old." So we will await further developments, time will tell.

Signs of the times—Maybe civilization has been sending missionaries to the wrong country!

BENJ. G. ROEBER,  
Recording Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 339, FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONT.

Editor:

Local Union No. 339 has been absent from the columns of the JOURNAL for some



months past. Having been reappointed press secretary, I've got to admit that I have been lax in my duties, however I find it hard to get down to the business of writing after an absence of over two years, but I think I will be able to hit my old stride of at least a letter every other month after my first attempt.

Election of officers took place in June resulting as follows: President, W. Wright; vice president, W. Nicol; financial secretary, W. Otway; recording secretary, C. Boland; foreman, H. Howe, and auditors, R. Burns, E. F. Price and F. Kelly. Since the installation of officers our recording secretary, C. Boland, has enlisted in the Canadian Navy. Brother C. McEwen has been appointed to fill the vacancy. I believe we have a good slate of officers and with the cooperation of the members I am sure success will be ours in the next two years.

Before leaving this subject may I tender our sincere thanks to our retiring president, Charley Doughty, and our recording secretary, Archie Mickelson. Both have been very generous with their time and energy in furthering the interest of our local union. Charley and Archie have been on the sick list for some months now, and I can assure them that they have the prayers and good wishes of the boys for a speedy and full recovery.

With the kind permission of our I. O. our charter was open for a period of 90 days, and I must report that our organization drive proved quite a success, having initiated about 35 new members. We welcome these new members to our organization. Most of them are young blood, and should prove a boon to our local union. We trust they will attend meetings regularly. Remember, if you don't attend to your business, you can't expect any returns. Learn to think and act for yourself. You know a man's mind grows with use, and there is much to be accomplished by using the brains that God gave us, at the right time in the right place, but at the same time always keep in mind that Rome wasn't built in a day.

Our international vice president, Brother Ingles, was a visitor in town for a few days, in connection with our organization drive. He attended our regular meeting, and gave us an instructive talk on the efforts of labor leaders in regard to legislation favorable to labor; also gave us a talk on the content of the Unemployment Insurance Act passed at the last session of Parliament. It has been announced recently that a commission has been appointed to administer this Act, which is to become operative on January 1, 1941.

Local Union No. 339 sends its best wishes and congratulations to our new president and leader, Brother Brown. We pledge our loyalty and cooperation and trust that God will give him the health, strength and courage to further the cause of labor and build our great organization to new heights of success. Congratulations are also in order to our former president, Brother Tracy, whose leadership has been recognized by the highest authorities in the U. S. A. Our best wishes go with him to his new duties, and we know he will be a success, as only great leaders have headed the I. B. E. W.

Much has been accomplished in regard to working agreements with the public utilities at the Head of the Lakes. Port Arthur has been successful in signing a very good agreement, with a closed shop, adjustments in certain classifications and a week's holiday with pay for the hourly men. The Fort William telephone department has signed up with some promotions and wage adjust-

ments. The Fort William Hydro agreement is still hanging fire, and will do so unless the committee gets a little ginger and pep into their actions. The inside wiremen who have recently joined our organization, have presented agreements to the various contractors, but to date have no progress to report. Of course they are not discouraged and my advice to them is to keep digging and working until success is finally achieved.

Greetings to Brother Eddie Marriner of Local Union No. 134, Chicago, and Brother C. Rabideau of Local Union No. 248, Portland. No doubt they will be grieved to hear of the death of Fred Jones of this city. Fred was a contractor in this city for many years, and employed many members of Local Union No. 339 in years gone by. He was a friend of everyone and Local Union No. 339 mourns his passing.

We extend our sympathies to Brother Harry Watt and Billy who had the misfortune to lose a good wife and mother this summer; also to Brother Shirley who has been sick for some time past.

In closing may I leave this thought with our members: "Help Canada's war effort to the limit." Your local has done its bit to the limit, but the individual effort is necessary. Remember Hitler's big union "Slavery." "There'll always be an England" and maybe an Ireland and Scotland, too.

F. KELLY,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Local Union No. 349 really had an honest-to-goodness Labor Day celebration this year and all the members turned out in full force to parade. Those who couldn't walk, and the old Brothers, were furnished decorated cars to ride in. I can honestly say that this parade was by far the best and largest since the boom days in 1925, as some of you traveling Brothers remember. The judges all handed our local the honor of making the best appearance. Every union organization was represented and the parade was led by the Central Labor Union. Our illustrious Brothers Tomkinson and Henning shone as marshal and president.

I am very sorry to report that our friend and Brother Jack Wilson passed away this week after a short illness. He had quite a few friends over by Tampa who probably will be shocked to learn of his demise.

Have been trying to set out some strawberry plants these last couple of weeks but the rainy season is on and I can't prepare the ground properly until it dries out a bit. What with rain, heat, bugs and a few frost spells, not to mention those pesky robins, I may manage this winter to keep very busy although they do say that education comes very high. More in my next letter on the progress of the "union strawberries."

BENJ. MARKS,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 353, TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

President Jack Nutland has ordered me to send a letter to the WORKER. Our president usually has his way, so here goes.

It seems that it took a war to do it, but, for the first time since 1929, all our members are working, a happy condition which has existed for some months and should continue to do so for a considerable length of time, as there is a great deal of work in prospect.

Naturally, we have had a few of our members join up with the army. The first to enlist was Brother Charley Porter, who enlisted for the first Great War when only 16 years of age, came through with flying

colors, and joined up again a few weeks after Britain declared war on Germany last September. Brother Porter is somewhere in England. On the jobs he was always a hustler, digging in for all he was worth and tearing around like nobody's business, so we can picture him dashing around in England, dodging bombs and spearing a few prisoners on his own. They don't come any better than Charley and everybody here is hoping for his safe return.

Brother Frank Johnson enlisted for active service early in the summer and, at present, it seems as if the government is going to take advantage of his special training by appointing him an instructor for the militia, which is now being recruited.

Brother Johnny Delvin is an officer in the Royal Canadian Navy. He left immediately, on the declaration of a state of war, to report for duty. His experience as a naval reserve officer admirably fitted him for his present important appointment. Brother Delvin is a member of years' standing and never fails to drop in and say hello, when on leave. We not only wish him the best of luck but hope, on one of his visits, he walks in in the uniform of an admiral.

Brother Sid. Archbold was the first of our ranks to be accepted for service with the Royal Canadian Air Force and has been training in Canada. On his last leave, while in Toronto, he dropped in on us and we must say he looked the picture of health and quite an impressive figure. Brothers Joe Hurst, Paul Doyle and Earl Williams are recent recruits with the Royal Canadian Air Force, all having offered their services months ago but just recently having been called. These are the boys who, if not actively engaged in flying, hope to have the opportunity of plying their skill as mechanics in keeping the machines in tip-top order. All four are assets to the force and our best wishes go with them.

It might be well to point out that all these enlistments are purely voluntary. The boys joined up on their own account and, as many others have made application, it is reasonable to assume that this number will be increased as the new air fields and training depots are completed. In the course of construction of these modern airports our members obtain considerable work and it is only natural that a percentage of our boys should help to man them later on.

Industry, generally, is well organized in Canada at the present time; better, we think, than at any time in the Dominion's history. Home forces have been training for the past two months and it does seem that within a very few years' time every able-bodied Canadian will have been thoroughly drilled in the art of warfare and home defense.

We Canadians who, because of our mechanical training, have been members of the International Union for as long as 25 years, gather a great deal of satisfaction from the close cooperation which the President of the United States and the Premier of Canada have shown in connection with the joint defense problems of our two countries. We have argued for years that a man can be a thoroughly loyal Canadian or American and still be as neighborly as possible with the folks on the other side of the line. We, who have travelled in the United States or met tourists from your country in our summer playgrounds, know that your ideal of standard of living is identical with ours and each of us would resent with his last ounce of strength any change which would take away from us the liberties which organized labor has brought us after many years of intensive effort.



The meetings these days are well attended and it is very gratifying to see so many of the boys, who might be called the old guard, still actively engaged in the trade and, above all, for the most part still running the jobs today as they did 15 and 25 years ago. It speaks well for their early training and their ability to handle men, reflecting credit to them that they have been able to keep abreast of the times in spite of the unemployment which all have had to contend with during the past 10 years.

Financially, Local Union No. 353 seems to be in a better position now than in a long time and the executive hopes that those members who were assisted during the trying years of the early thirties will not forget the organization now that they are again able to finance themselves. If anyone feels that his local union is unnecessary in these days, we think Brother Shaw should take them aside and impress it upon their minds that, only because of the strength of this organization and the help from the head office, we have been able to keep up our wages at \$1.00 an hour, no matter how bad things were; and having recently received a 10-cent increase; whereas, we have and we should be the highest paid unit in the building trades locally. More than that, the contractors have come to realize how valuable the union is to them. They realize now that nowhere could they get men specially trained for their work as in the case of a local union ruled by a capable executive, an efficient business manager who, in turn, maintains strict discipline and an efficient office ready to serve the contractors and the trade at all hours of the day.

This is the way things are in Toronto at the present time. Being vitally affected with the outcome of the war in Europe, we can't say too much about the future, but we do think that this war has, more than anything, stressed the value of organized labor to a country and when it is finally finished, and victory has come our way, with an intelligent use of the ballot, plus the cooperation capital should give us, we should be able to establish a new order of living which will be far beyond the dreams of the most ambitious reform worker.

"THE BUZZER,"  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 404, CORNER BROOK, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Labor Day was fittingly celebrated by the different local unions in Corner Brook this year on July 22. The day was as fair and fine as a Newfoundland summer day could be, with a bright warm sun shining and a soft southwest wind blowing.

A great many gaily decorated floats took part in the parade, also decorated cars. Among them was one entered by our own Local No. 404 which we are pleased to say, took first prize for the best decorated car. What caught the eye most was a banner carried over the top of the car inscribed with the words "The cost of our float has been given for war purposes to help fight Hitler." The said car was owned and driven by our worthy vice president, Dave Chevalier.

As the banner on our car stated, we did not enter a float in the parade this year, but instead donated the money to make a sum of \$25 to the Women's Patriotic Association to be used by them to purchase and send comforts to our brothers in His Majesty's fighting forces overseas. Besides this donation every member of our local gave his Labor Day pay to the Red Cross Fund, London, England.

Quite a number of the boys from our

electrical union have gone overseas in different units of His Majesty's forces. Their presence was greatly missed in the Labor Day parade this year, but our best wishes are always with them and we feel proud of the manly part they are playing in the "Big Parade." We all know as Newfoundlanders they will be there when Hitler's moustache is plucked and Mussolini's bloated jowls are slapped. Maybe due to the part they are playing we may enter a float next year decorated with "coal scuttle" helmets and black shirts.

J. CROCKER,  
Recording Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 411, WARREN, OHIO

Editor:

At a recent meeting of Local No. 411 the members expressed a desire to have me write an article for the Worker, hence this scribble.

Old L. U. No. 411 has been taking on new life of late and its membership is on the increase. Where for years our membership has been from 20 to 35 we now have 74 and new applications at each meeting, mostly young men, of which the local is in need, to carry on in the future.

All members of L. U. No. 411 are employed at present, and by the amount of new building being done at present, I assume all of L. U. No. 573 members are employed, as the increase in buildings of 1940 over 1939 will show 50 per cent or better.

With the recent signing of agreements with the Warren Telephone Co., both the men and operators are 100 per cent union. The 'phone boys have been busy switching over to the dial phone in several outlying communities. The Niles light men (100 per cent union) have been busy connecting up the underground, and the O. P. S. and Collier Construction Co. have been building new work to care for the needs of new industries.

The government has purchased 15,000 acres of land 10 miles west of Warren and in the next 30 days will start a project costing \$14,000,000 to be operated by the Atlas Powder Co. in connection with the defense program. This will be constructed by union labor, and should help this district. As a matter of patriotism, I suggest that an American Flag be displayed in the lodge room of every I. B. E. W. local.

GEORGE J. HENRY,  
Recording Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 496, SILVER CITY, N. MEX.

Editor:

It is a great life if you don't weaken, around a mining camp, with both old and new equipment (and we have a lot of both), with a few jugheads and what nots.

But despite all, we have been making good strides in membership and are getting a little recognition. We have made a number of suggestions to the management and have first aid on the job. Recently, through our efforts, some 1,000 men have had first aid training through the U. S. Bureau of Mines.

On September 2 we celebrated Labor Day with a buffet lunch and dancing which was well attended by both members of the local and politicians. (Oh! Yes! We have politicians in New Mexico, too.) A number of interesting talks were made by Senators C. C. Royal and Floyd T. Kennedy along with some of the county office seekers.

Local Union No. 496 would like to see other parts of the mine, smelter and mill organized along with us.

We are 100 per cent for our new president, Edward J. Brown. Judging from his past record we don't believe a better man could have been selected.

Our construction work is well caught up now. The trolley and sub-station and new shops are finished now in Santa Rita. The installation of a new 10 K. W. generator in Hurley is well under way and the new transmission will be finished in a couple of weeks.

The boys in Santa Rita who were lucky enough to get one of the new electric locomotives don't want to go back to the steam engines.

One of our Brothers had a close call a few weeks ago. While working on a switch he was severely burned on his hands and face. But he is back in circulation now.

WALTER HARPER,  
Recording Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-502, ST. JOHN, N. B.

Editor:

A short period has elapsed since our last edition, but here we are back to stay, and I hope stronger than ever. A new election of officers has increased the feeling that we are now going places. Our worthy president, Brother George R. Melvin, was reelected unanimously; vice president, Brother Eldon H. (Sam) Jackson, a new member but a most promising one; Brother Murray Young, an old hand at the game; Brother C. W. Perret (Wally), reelected many times. Now we arrive at my very much appreciated office as press secretary of this local, and I sincerely hope to fulfill my duties successfully.

Boys, this is my first attempt, but if this edition is not up to the mark the next one will be. So I'll say good working conditions to all our Brother workers.

That in brief, Mr. Editor, is Local No. 502's contribution to the columns of the best trade journal ever published.

N. EVERETT CLARK,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Since last writing, our weather man has changed his tactics quite a lot. Our beautiful summer has now passed and our annual equinoctial is now with us. We just have to possess ourselves until it blows over and then hope for a very nice autumn and Indian summer.

The prospects for the balance of the year are extremely good despite the ambitions of the gentleman with the paint brush under his nose; as a matter of fact we owe him a debt of gratitude for the influx of visitors into our country and the firmer cementing of international bonds. We have added to our town a new swimming pool and a large bowling alley nearing completion, both filling long-felt wants in the community. The local is keeping in the forefront with the rest of the community in assisting to swell the necessary patriotic funds that from time to time have appealed for help. It is a pleasing thought to be a participant in these more meritorious causes.

From correspondence we are glad to note that Brothers Charlie Edwards, Bill Lannon, Bill Newhook and "Buster" George Winslow are feeling fine and judging by their increase in avoirdupois the change of sphere is evidently attempting to be consistent in the spherical.

Brother P. L. Shapleigh was the delegate representing Local No. 512 at the convention of the Newfoundland Federation of Labor and Brother J. C. Sullivan represented the Grand Falls local Trades and Labor Council. We hope to have a detailed account of the proceedings for our next article. We are glad to note that Brother W. F. Nugent, who has been under the doctor's care for some time past, is now on the mend and is up



and around. We hope to see him on the job again soon.

RONALD GRIFFIN,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Again fall is practically upon us, so we notice by the gradual coolness descending upon us. Along with fall, prospects for carrying through the winter are good. Things in the past several months have been pretty fair, so all of the fellows are in good spirits, except perhaps some of us who think they may have to be drawing \$21 per from Uncle Sam—as the Mexicans say, "Quien Sabe?"

The events of Labor Day are past history, but on that great day of labor we in Galveston made local history, for Galveston had its greatest Labor Day parade ever held. The parade this year was built along a patriotic theme with every local organization that was able entering a float. We must say that it was beautiful.

Also chosen for this day was the dedication of Galveston's new Labor Temple, with George Coyne of the Building Trades making the principal address. Besides Mr. Coyne many international officers of various organizations were present.

Our own Dan W. Tracy, unable to be present for the dedication, but true to his promise, gave his approval to what labor had accomplished several days later. His visit was enjoyed by the few that he was able to greet in the short period allowed for his stay. We are sure he strained a point or two to stop off.

Getting back to the work subject, although none of it has been given the order to go ahead as yet, we believe that the marine electricians employed at the shipyard here will enjoy some prosperous times for quite a period of time. With nothing definitely settled about this, we will not elaborate further.

The chemical job in Freeport is swinging right along, with a good many of our local boys getting their share.

Am enclosing a picture of the Labor Day float that Local Union No. 527 entered in the parade with a few of the fellows grouped around. We took a picture with all of the Brothers and float included, but it blanked out, so had to be content with what we had left. Included in the picture are Brothers Lawrence Cheatham, Harry Binar, Bert Sandham, Michael Saenz, Bill



THESE TEXAS BEAUTIES CHARMED SPECTATORS AT THE LABOR DAY PARADE FROM THE FLOAT OF L. U. NO. 527.

Saenz, Angelo Tera, Carl Voigt, Jeff Mizell (with banner), President Fred Baumann and Ed Liceta.

The young ladies atop the float were Misses Bethany Rubion, Gloria Juliani and Rosa Lee Chausey.

VIDO SUCHICH,  
Recording Secretary.

### L. U. NO. B-545, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Editor:

The enclosed pictures were snapped down at Third and Edmond St. just as we were lining up to parade.

L. U. No. B-545 has been a persistent booster of the idea that if a parade is worth having you should dress for the occasion, and judging from the comment of the public and the lovely write-ups we received in the papers our labors were not in vain.

Departing from the custom of other years in which each local of the I. B. E. W. paraded under their own banner, this year, all gathered under one banner and were led by

an American flag; next was the large I. B. E. W. banner flanked on each side by Brother members, then following an escort of four came our float and seated upon it, in a beautiful formal gown was Miss Helen Helmer, also a member of Local No. B-545. The float was fully equipped with a P. A. system and played patriotic selections continually. Following this all the members marched two abreast, all attired in blue serge trousers, white shirt, polkadot tie and a white hat. It certainly was an inspiring sight, all in line, all in step.

Organization work in the radio and P. A. field is steadily going on and soon we will have all the major shops closed. Brother Cox has spent several days with us and rendered valuable assistance for which we are truly grateful.

To our wandering Brothers upon the South and West Coast we wish to say hello, and drop us a line in your spare time when you catch up on your work.

Our parting thought is that we are deeply



Patriotism was the theme of L. U. No. B-545's entry in the Labor Day parade. This picture shows the local's marchers and the decorated float behind them.



indebted to our able parade committee of which we are all justly proud, and hope that next Labor Day we will see a continuance of their good work.

THE B. M.,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 547, LINCOLN, NEBR.

Editor:

"Hail, hail the gang's all here," and a happy gang it was that gathered at Lincoln, Nebr., on August 8, for the first annual picnic of Local No. 547.

Capital Beach proved to be a perfect picnic site as members, their wives and families, went back to their childhood days to frolic on the many amusements and rides.

The high light of the day was the delicious chicken dinner that really "hit the spot." Beverages and ice cream were also served throughout the entire day.

A great deal of credit goes to Brother Charles Ellis who did a swell job in arranging for the food and refreshments. Also, praise goes to the other boys who served on the committee to arrange a most enjoyable and successful get together.

Before the dinner was served, a short meeting was held, during which tribute was paid to our beloved Brother L. R. Bohlken, of Humeston, Iowa, who passed away on August 10, 1940.

In spite of the fact that the thermometer skyrocketed to around 100°, no one noticed the intensity of the heat because of the unusually good time they were having.

President H. A. Kelley certainly showed that he can pick winners when he selected the following boys to serve on the picnic committee: Brothers Bill Rule, Charles Ellis, L. Laughlin, C. O. Collins and Carl Redenberger. Unfortunately, our local chairman, Brother C. E. Diamond, was unable to attend, and we all hope that he has recuperated from his recent illness.

Although many of the boys were unable to be present, we sincerely wish they could have been with us to help celebrate the first anniversary of Local No. 547.

Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Bachstrum, Mr. and Mrs. V. D. Snapp and daughter and Mr. E. Johns.

RAY WHITE,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 558, FLORENCE, ALA.

Editor:

Our local continues to make progress. This month we move into our new home which we purchased. While our headquarters have been in Florence, in purchasing our home we move to Sheffield which is located between Florence and Tusculumbia. More news will come next month concerning our new home, for then we shall have moved and will be able to tell you all about it.

Wheeler Dam is located 22 miles from Florence and the electrical department there is 100 per cent I. B. E. W. Our local gives each of its members a small button showing the month he has his dues paid for, if he is paid up to date. Brother Carl Lazenby is employed at Wheeler Dam and it so happens that he keeps his dues paid up. We are constantly reminded that our life insurance is no good if our dues are not paid up, but Brother Lazenby will testify to the fact that it was a life saver for him. He had the little button pinned to his hat, as is the custom, while working on a ledge installing some conduit. One of the apprentices accidentally dropped a cast-iron outlet box some seven feet and Brother Lazenby happened to be directly under him.

The corner of the box struck Brother Lazenby on the head, with nothing between

him and the box except a thin straw hat and that button. He suffered for almost two weeks from this accident and he firmly believes that if that little button had not been between him and that box, that the accident would have knocked him unconsciousness and that he would have fallen 40 feet to the concrete below. Today he carries that button in his pocket with the dent of the corner of the box in it and he will tell any member that he paid his dues for life insurance and for a life saver.

This local is doing its part in the national defense program by furnishing capable and loyal men. Next month some of our members will be transferred to Wilson Dam where the T. V. A. is going to install four additional generators, making a total of 12 units for this dam. During the past month we had several of our Brothers working on the sub-station to supply power for the construction of Cherokee Dam in Tennessee.

Don't forget to watch the JOURNAL next month for a complete picture of L. U. No. 558's new home.

GEORGE T. HURT,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello everybody, back again. As I walk through this great railroad repair shop with the great steam giants staring me in the face, it gives me an appreciation of what man can do.

Sixteen years ago I came here a young man and many, many great changes have been made in these few years of my life. The gray tinges of hair are beginning to appear around the edges of my head which signals me that I am not as young as I once was. The same story applies also for the great steam giants before me now, they are not as young as they used to be. If these great steam giants could talk I'm sure they would say, "Bud, this new engine they call Diesel will soon take my place because my age is against me." I would answer and say, "Brother, you are right, it won't be long now."

In this great shop you see a great number of machinists, boilermakers, and blacksmiths. In a few years, my friends, you are going to see a great change. Instead of the last mentioned trade unionists, you are going to see great multitudes of electricians and specialty men of all kinds in their places. This, my friends, is the sad part that comes in our lives but progress we cannot stop, for it is not in the book. The electrical shops on this great system are beginning to take on new life in the way of modern electrical repair machinery and repairs for modern electrical equipment for which they were designed.

Our boys are studying hard and also attending evening classes for applied science. Our boss is a straight-forward gentleman and is also helping the boys over the rough spots and high places. May the good work continue, for I'm sure these boys have penetrated the smoke screen and they know what lies ahead just over the horizon. So, my friends, as I stated a few months back, it takes continuous study for the electrical man in all branches for the improvement which is always at hand. So I will say again that the crafts that we are now shackled to are the ones that are standing between our craft and more money to which we are justly entitled and a bonus in the way of two weeks' vacation with pay like all other electrical men are receiving. Electrical men, I want to say to you that our day is coming and coming fast so I advise everyone of you wherever you be to continue to dig in

to all the electrical mysteries that the highly paid engineers are continuing to place before you and me, so you will be able to take your place in this great country of ours.

THE SENTINEL,  
Press Secretary.

### L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

While enjoying every day of our three months spent in Washington, D. C., working under the jurisdiction of Local Union No. B-26, we are, nevertheless, glad to return home.

While in Washington, we met and worked with Brothers from all parts of the United States, and as a result of these contacts and experiences in the nation's capital, our belief in the I. B. E. W. has been fortified and strengthened.

A matter that receives very little consideration or attention within the Brotherhood is the status of our members who have reached the age of 55 years, or over, as regards to their proper place in employment.

It is a well-known fact that as a rule the building trades mechanic works hard, yet there are times when the work calls for more skill than laborious work. It is our opinion that wherever possible, the younger, huskier men should be assigned to the more laborious work, and the older men given work where their years of experience will be of the greatest value.

It is regrettable to see young mechanics wiring switchboards or equipment, while the veterans are installing heavy conduits, pulling cables or any work that could be more easily accomplished by those who have not yet reached the prime of life.

It is quite true that many of our Brothers have the proper consideration for the older members and do all within their power to assist them. The foremen and subforemen, more than others, can do a lot towards solving this problem, for it is they who usually have the final say in placing the men.

We who have not yet reached the age where the laborious work in our craft takes our last ounce of strength should think of the day when such will be the case. Let us then show the consideration for the veterans now, and if we do so, consideration and respect will be shown to us in the years to come.

Enjoyed working for Bill Jolly in Washington. The only time Bill called us was when we stated in last month's JOURNAL that Vince Toal was out of Local Union No. B-26. We stand corrected, Bill, we take your word that Brother Toal's home local is Local Union No. 607, Shamokin, Pa. Glad to learn that Brother "Jakie" Lehman is now getting the "fancy work" on the Alexandria, Va., power house. Ted Flood gave his views on the true spirit of Brotherhood at our last general meeting for someone's benefit. Who was it meant for, Ted? Brother Cliff Browning, without question the busiest member of our local union, is measuring up in every respect.

Bill Radbill acted the part of vice president like a veteran at our last general meeting.

The fact that the September meeting was postponed until Saturday, September 28, to enable Brothers working out of town to attend, was no excuse for the poor attendance. No doubt those who attended had just as many important things to do as those who did not attend, with apologies to those who were really not able to be present.

J. A. DOUGHERTY,  
Press Secretary.



**L. U. NO. 668, LAFAYETTE, IND.**

Editor:

Well as my last correspondence passed the censorship I will endeavor to try it again.

I just got back from Marion, Ind., as a delegate to the Indiana State Conference, and the Building Trades Council's convention, and can say truly that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is sure a progressive bunch, for they were well represented. There were quite a lot of new faces to be seen at our conference, and prospects of more locals which will affiliate. We hope in due time that all locals will.

We had the pleasure of having our new president, Edward J. Brown, at our meeting which everybody appreciated very highly.

I want to thank Brother Weimers of Local Union No. B-1112 of Jonesboro and the Brothers in Marion for their fine reception and also to the Parante Wire Co. for their courtesy in giving a tour of their plant, which was the opportunity that I had longed for, and if any of you Brothers have the opportunity do not turn it down for it is educational.

Hoping to have some better news next time.

ALBURTUS BUNTIN,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. 677, CRISTOBAL, C. Z.**

Editor:

At our recent election of officers the following men were duly elected: President, J. A. Seville; vice president, P. R. Furr; recording secretary, James Brown; financial secretary, B. G. Tydeman; treasurer, A. A. Albright; executive board members, John Larson, Walter Roberts, Herman Keepers and Bert Tydeman. Also we have four shop stewards who are very efficient whose names are Earl Cassell, Charles Van Gieson, Howard Hurlburt and Percy Snow.

We were glad to accept traveling cards at our last meeting from F. J. Sweek from Local Union No. B-3; G. J. Boyle, Local Union No. 163, and M. A. Edwards, Local Union No. B-962. Another newcomer, R. A. Faunce from Philadelphia, Pa., was initiated.

This local union has a membership of 107 men, all of whom are employees of the U. S. Government, on the Atlantic side; on the Pacific side the local is much larger.

Local Union No. 677 wishes to advise all members of the I. B. E. W. who are coming to the Canal Zone to bring your traveling cards with you. This same request is applicable to all members of organized labor regardless of craft. Please pass this information on to your local building trades council.

And too, for anyone who has never been on the zone, and is contemplating becoming a Panama Canal employee, if you read the series of articles written last January by Ernie Pyle in his daily column, you will have a most realistic and unexaggerated picture of life here. Mr. Pyle was through here again on board the S. S. Washington, September 19, and unquestionably it is more pleasant to have the canal, shall we say, Pyle-written than Pegler-ized!

In a recent letter from Brother Crusey of this local, who is vacationing in and around Baltimore, he advises us that he is having a most enjoyable "leave."

The article on the back of the August WORKER by W. S. Knudsen, was truly wonderful; it is not applicable here as we have a lot of brass buttons and formalities, but these conditions are a democratic answer to an emergency, and gentlemen, we like it.

C. T. SWEARINGEN,  
Press Secretary.

**L. U. NO. 728, FORT LAUDERDALE, FLA.**

Editor:

Plenty of water has gone over the dam since Local Union No. 728 has had a letter in our JOURNAL, which is due to the fact that Local Union No. 728 has a very sorry scribe, but said scribe has waked up to the fact that perhaps some of our former members and friends of other locals may wish to hear from us once in a while; so here goes.

We had a very pleasant surprise at our last regular meeting when a delegation from Local Union No. 349 of Miami paid us a visit. The delegation consisted of Steve Reid, Bill Weber, A. G. Thompson and several more Brothers whose names I cannot recall. I understand Brother Bitner, president of Local Union No. 349 intended to be there but was taken ill at the last moment. B. A. Fred Hatcher, Tommie Thompkins, George Bowes and Ben Marks would have been a real asset to this aggregation in my estimation, but perhaps their wives would not allow them out that night.

Anyway this gang pulled a good one on us, it is really out of the ordinary. They put on a beer party for the members of Local Union No. 728 instead of this local putting on a party for the guests of the evening. Our alibi is that we did not expect company and were not prepared, but will retaliate at a later date.

Labor Day this year was a real success in this, the fastest growing city in America. It has been the custom in former years for the union-hating Chamber of Commerce to put on the Labor Day parade, with the result that the most skilled crafts refused to parade. This year for the first time in the history of this city, organized labor took their day over. The entire celebration was financed and managed for and by organized labor.

The organizing and commanding of the parade was placed on the shoulders of one electrician of Local No. 728. That bozo boasted right out loud that this city would witness the biggest, best and most elaborate Labor Day parade, composed entirely of organized labor, ever held in this small city, and according to all the newspapers and the comment of the population, the boast was made good in a big way.

The parade was led by the American Legion drum and bugle corps, with the Hollywood Band and a hill billy band on the Building Trades float furnishing the balance of the music. Six union officials were mounted on saddle horses as next in line. The organized nurses in two decorated cars were next, then the carpenters, plasterers, painters and common labor as marching organizations came next with floats from the contractors who were fair to their organizations. The plumbers, electricians, moving picture operators, typographical union and barbers all rode in decorated cars with floats from the fair contractors of their crafts.

The parade was larger than our expectations and it was quite a problem to disband it at the terminating point which was the city ball park where an afternoon celebration was to be held. The celebration consisted of a real old fashioned picnic; plenty of eats, just dig in and get yours out of any one's basket; following the lunch were the contests and games. There were fat men's races, fat ladies' races, slim men's races and slim ladies' races, three-legged races between men and boys, potato and egg races for girls and boys, besides a greased pole for the kids to climb, with prizes in cash for the winners of all contests.

Last but not least of the afternoon events

was a softball game between the plumbers and carpenters. They couldn't hit the ball with a bat so they whittled a handle on a two by four and used that. The game ended with a score of 17 to 12 in favor of the carpenters. The plumbers never will be able to live that down. To sum our Labor Day celebration up, it was a real success as the first 100 per cent union celebration ever held here, and it gave the non-union contractors something to think about, for they never realized there was such a mob of union men in this city.

Politics are hotter than Dutch love down this way at present. Our old union-hating friend Bernarr Macfadden who claims a winter residence in Miami, had the crust to run for U. S. Senator from this district in the primary. It was considered a huge joke by organized labor, but turned into something besides a joke, as he nearly made the runoff, due to him coming into this county a few days before the primary election with his airplane, a bunch of firecrackers, and a line of bull put out in our city park, which was engaged for him by our Chamber of Commerce. He carried this county simply because the cracker boys outside of union labor liked his display of firecrackers, his plane, and the fact that he published Liberty. Better keep a good eye on Bernarr, he has tried for a long time to land in Washington, D. C., and if he does it won't help organized labor. I buy his rotten Liberty every week just to see what his latest advice to Franklin D. Roosevelt on how to run the U. S. A. might be, but naturally I am too modest to read some of the obscene magazines he publishes.

I understand our old friend and a real union man, Sid Mew, will run for county commissioner in Miami. Good boy, Sid! It's a case of the right man for the right place, and I am confident that if the unions in Miami get behind him he will land on the commission. There will be a little expense attached to that position, Sid, for instance that overripe pipe with the two-inch stem that you smoked when I last jerked wire with you will have to be replaced. And when you land on that commission (which I am sure you will) I want a little favor, I want you to make me a cop, or deputy sheriff or something for 24 hours. My object is to be able to put George Bowes, Ben Marks and Bill Weber under the jail house roof for at least one night.

We were delighted to see our former International President Dan Tracy placed in a cabinet position, and it is my guess that after the coming election the head of the Department of Labor will wear trousers. We are also well satisfied with the selection of Brother Brown as our international president. In my estimation Brother Brown has the ability, personality and all that it takes to handle one big job.

J. H. G.

**L. U. NO. 734, NORFOLK, VA.**

Editor:

Greetings, Brothers!

Here I am again and if you will remember, two months ago I stated Local No. 734 was shooting for a membership of 400. We found that mark entirely too easy to reach so we added another hundred and have nearly reached the new goal.

I notice that our sister Local No. 80 agreed that we of Local No. 734 were just lazy, but I'm sure they didn't mean lazy in doing bigger and better things for the I. B. E. W. We have taken into membership 27 men during August and 22 last Friday night, with 27 new applications read at our last meeting. Our membership now is 450 and if we don't pass 500 before Thanksgiving Day I am



prepared to eat a little crow from some of you Brothers.

From the above you will gather that things in Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va., are booming and you will be right. The new defense program is causing a very great increase in our working force in this area and everything is humming.

I have been impressed with one thing in the past few months. Local No. 734 has taken in over 100 members in the past few months and the vast majority of the new Brothers have given their years of experience in the trade at from 15 to 25 years and then follows this statement (which caused all of this letter): "Never been a member before." Doesn't this show that some of you Brothers in whose back yards these new Brothers have been working in the past, have been somewhat lax in drumming up new blood for our organization? Surely during some time in those 15 to 25 years these Brothers have been working in close proximity to union men, but somehow they have never been inducted before. We are getting men from every state east of the Mississippi River now. Some of them have never seen a ship before, and it speaks well for our Brothers in that it doesn't take them very long to adjust themselves to an entirely new branch of the industry. Shipbuilding work is entirely different from other branches of our work.

Everything in Local No. 734 is going along fine, but we would like to have some one tell us how to get the Brothers to attend our meetings in larger numbers. Has anyone any suggestions to make? If so, send them along to

O. W. HERR,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. 792, SANTA MARIA, CALIF.

Editor:

I believe this is my first letter for quite some time.

Enclosed is a photo that I hope you will find a corner for in the next WORKER. It was taken at one of the barracks we just wired at Hancock Air Corps field here. The whiskers are required here during fair week. Left to right: "Mutton Chops" McBride, "Goatee" Truitt, "Sideburns" Jenkins.

Will have news for the WORKER next letter.

E. LEWIS MCBRIDE,  
Business Manager.

#### L. U. NO. 794, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

Time marches on!

From the Association of American Railroads, Washington, D. C., comes the following statement placed in the hands of all employees, and I quote:

"The American railroads are ready—right now—to do their part, and more, in any national emergency.

"That's because railroad preparedness, the modernization of plant and methods began 20 years ago.

"That's because, today, the American railroads are at the highest peak in their history in speed and operating efficiency.

"As compared with 1920 the average freight car has 17 per cent more capacity, the average locomotive has 44 per cent more pulling power . . . The average freight train travels 64 per cent faster . . . and freight trains now perform more than twice as much transportation service per hour."

It would appear from that statement presented by the Association of American Railroads, which no doubt is for national consumption, that Class I railroads are sound financially.

It seems to me the statement made has a definite purpose, not only that, but is contrary to many of their previous statements.



Whisker styles on the West Coast as electrical workers celebrate Fair Week. Left to right, "Mutton Chops" McBride, "Goatee" Truitt, and "Sideburns" Jenkins, of L. U. No. 792.

For example, on May 20, 1940, the Brotherhood and 13 cooperating organizations launched a movement to establish paid vacations for all employees represented by them. The employers counteracted the unions with a threat of a 10 per cent wage reduction if they would not withdraw this question of vacations with pay. They were very indignant at the unions for even suggesting such a move. Why, they said, it is inopportune even to suggest such a thing. Of course the management in the Western Region is very insistent on handling our proposal, along with their counter-proposal, namely, the 10 per cent wage reduction. They still hold to the old trick, divide and conquer, but the best laid schemes of mice and men gang aft a-gley.

It is peculiar, to say the least, whenever these gentlemen decide on a reduction in wages they are willing to sit around the table with our chief executives and discuss this question on a national basis. Of course it is different when we ask for something. They would like to divide us up into regions. Think this over, Brothers.

Yes, there is something else behind this sudden outburst of preparedness. I should like to think the passing of the conscription bill very definitely is due to a national emergency and no doubt the implications of this Act will have far-reaching effects. So they, like the proud peacock, when it spreads its feathers, and holds its head high in the air, are drawing attention. They, like the peacock, are just putting on an act for national consumption. They are a little bit afraid, should Uncle Sam decide during this national emergency that the railroads, being so indispensable, should be taken over by our government. So they put on a bold front, so to say.

At our last regular meeting we were honored to have present with us Vice President Duffy, International Representative Blake and General Chairman McCullough, of the New York Central. It would be unfair to the membership of L. U. No. 794 should I not mention the high tribute Brother Duffy paid to our local. In the opinion of Vice President Duffy L. U. No. 794 stands alone on the field of education. As press secretary, I think this is worth mentioning. You see, Brothers, I believe in "national consump-

tion." As educational director of L. U. No. 794 it will be my duty to keep the membership informed on the latest technological developments in the transportation industry and many other aspects of educational value. Therefore our educational committee has mapped out a program commencing Thursday, October 10, and continuing every second and fourth Thursday of each month, holidays excluded, until further notice. Classes will be on a variety of subjects covering the field of electricity. Due to technological development many changes are being introduced into the transportation industry. I cannot advise too strongly each and every member to take full advantage of this opportunity to equip themselves to meet these changes, for as I said at the beginning of this article, Time marches on.

W. S. McLAREN,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1073, AMBRIDGE, PA.

Editor:

While the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL is always educational and instructive, I believe that the essay by Edward J. Calihan, Jr., which appeared in last month's issue of the JOURNAL is one of the most education and instructive which has appeared for some time.

I believe that this essay should be read by every union member of any labor group throughout the United States for it points out the use of the injunction as a "legal" means of interfering with the organization and operation of labor unions and also makes clear the actual legal status of the union man as guaranteed by the Constitution and the Norris-La Guardia Act.

While it is true that we are not lawyers but electricians and electrical workers, we are all union members and we know from experience that most union members run into legal tangles with their employers from time to time. For this reason I would like to suggest to Ye Editor that a series of articles of a legal nature as pertaining to the union man be published in future publications.

I believe that this course would make us all better union men and would also save many of us the pain and sometimes the expense of learning by experience. Of course it would not do to have these articles too technical or we who have had no legal training would not be able to understand them.

It might also be a good suggestion for the individual local unions to appoint a legal committee to search out some of this information and bring it to the attention of the membership, particularly in instances where it is proving difficult to negotiate satisfactorily with the employers or where a strike is pending.

In fact I believe that some of our locals are passing up a wonderful opportunity to educate their members on economic questions pertinent to their occupation or to safety and other progress which the members should know about. While our I. O. representatives are doing all that they can they are busy men and sometimes do not realize that things which they have known for some time have never been brought to the attention of the membership.

Therefore I say, "Here's to bigger and better educational committees!"

Before closing I must report the passing of one of our members, Brother Nick Copuzzi. To his wife and family we extend our condolences and offer our sympathy and trust that the Grim Reaper will not hasten to return on his mission of destruction.

Just a thought for the members of Local Union No. B-3. Did the old time telegraphers



have the 30-hour week in mind when they ended all their communications with a "30"?

JOSEPH A. O'NEILL,  
Press Secretary.

#### L. U. NO. B-1167, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

Local Union No. B-1167, of Baltimore, Md., wishes to greet our fellow locals with the first report to the JOURNAL. We are employees of the Monitor Controller Company of Baltimore, manufacturers of manual and automatic motor-control equipment, and are working under a recently signed agreement. The following officers were elected at the first regular meeting: Charles Hajek, president; John Hoerr, Sr., vice president; Linwood F. Mantler, financial secretary; Gabriel H. Muller, recording secretary.

An agreement, effective February 1, 1940, negotiated by Mr. Bieretz, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. Sholtz and Mr. Forrest, of Baltimore, granted salary raises to the members. In addition, a profit-sharing plan was inaugurated incorporating the following features: a wage-equalization system under which no employee can earn a sum based on a salary under \$1,000 per year and none on a salary over \$2,000 per year; 50-50 distribution of the net annual profits after 6 per cent of the stock value has been set aside for the stockholders; plant-wide participation, excluding the president and the vice president, and, provision for percentage payments to employees working less than a full year. The agreement was signed by Mr. Charles Hajek and Mr. Robert Forrest for the union, and by Mr. C. R. Durling and Mr. Joseph Frese, president and vice president of the company respectively.

Monitor Controller Company are manufacturers of manual and automatic motor-control equipment and are the originators of the famous Edgewound Resistors. There are many Monitor panels in the nation today which have been in constant service for the last 25 years. They are a far cry from the modern, super-efficient machines now turned out by the thousands at the plant. Designed and constantly improved upon by a well-trained engineering staff, they present the last word in up-to-date controls for factories of tomorrow. No job too large and no job too small has been the company's slogan. A wide range of splendid manually-operated stations is also part of their line.

We are asking the cooperation of all members of the I. B. E. W. to help us by insisting that all items purchased be manufactured by 100 per cent union factories. Do not let your employer tell you they cannot be bought, but insist on Monitor equipment.

GABRIEL H. MULLER,  
Press Secretary.

#### WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 535)

on Saturday, June 22. It is sometime past but I would like to say it was a good sized gathering and many games were played. One especially interesting game was baseball—women vs. men. (For details on this game see Sister Beckett.) Meals were cooked over fire places in the open and a general good time was had by all. Thank you, Brother Beckett.

On September 11, our fall term started with a business meeting. Many plans for our fall and winter activities were begun and a very interesting program which should prove enjoyable to all is being prepared. Arrangements have been completed for our annual card party to be held at the "Clipper Ship," 122 Roseville Ave., Newark (next door to the Essex Armory), on Friday evening, November 1. Tickets 50 cents (including re-

freshments). We are anticipating the same loyal support and encouragement from the Brothers that we received at our card party last year.

Please make a special effort to attend our regular meetings. We extend a cordial welcome to all and strive to maintain our pledge "my ultimate gain to be helping the cause of labor generally."

Join with us!

MARGARITE W. MANDEVILLE.

55 Concord Ave.,  
Maplewood, N. J.

#### UTILITY MAN POWER

(Continued from page 529)

equipment, and a tendency toward increased mechanization.

The result of all this progress has been greater energy output per worker.

#### WORKER PRODUCES MORE

Taking the power production figures published by the Federal Power Commission and the number of employees engaged in the industry, as reported in the industry's publication, the *Electrical World*, we roughly estimate that KWH output per employee in 1939 was 12 per cent above its figure for 1938 and 49 per cent greater than it was in 1929, a decade ago.

	Number of Employees	Energy Produced (Billions of KWH)	Output per Employee (KWH)
1929	289,000	95.9	332,000
1932	244,600	82.3	336,000
1937	273,500	121.8	445,000
1938	264,000	116.6	442,000
1939	264,000	130.3	494,000

It is somehow always pleasant to note an increase in production efficiency. In our present need for expanding national defense, efficiency in such a vital industry as electric power production seems particularly gratifying.

Nevertheless, we must not lose sight of the fact that our time records revealed only 82 per cent of full employment

among our public utility members in 1939—in an industry which normally presents fairly steady employment.

It might be well to stop and ask ourselves whether it is wiser in the long run to increase industrial output per worker indefinitely and pay resultant demands upon unemployment benefit funds, or to take steps either for controlling mechanization or for finding new, lasting employment sources, or both.

Turning now from the utility industry to the building industry, we find that the 9.9 billion dollars of construction, reported for 1939 by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the U. S. Department of Commerce, was two and one-half times what it was in 1933. The same ratio of improvement is exhibited by the employment records of our inside wireman locals.

Despite these facts, the industry continued in a sluggish condition, considerably below its pre-depression level.

#### Total Private and Public Construction

1926-1929 (4-year average)	\$13,662,000,000*
1933	3,964,000,000
1937	8,687,000,000
1938	8,864,000,000
1939	9,947,000,000

\* Yearly average based on 4-year period.

Although the above figures and the Federal Reserve Board's index of construction contracts awarded both indicate annual increases in the value of construction of 12 per cent in 1939 over 1938, the average man-hours per member, shown by the work records of I. B. E. W. inside wiremen, rose only 3.6 per cent.

The Federal Reserve index, which is based on the monthly average for the period 1923-1925 as being equal to 100, is plotted with data from our inside locals in Chart III.

The index for June 1940 stood at 79, six points ahead of its figure for June 1939. It is felt that the present year is seeing a tangible pick-up in construction employment.

The accurate work reports kept by our members are of increasing importance to our organization. Each passing year adds its collection of facts to the historical record of our union. Next year we shall have records covering a complete decade, perhaps one of the most trying decades which our members have ever known. Figures such as these enable us to trace trends, to foresee and prepare for problems which we must face in the future.

This year the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT of the I. B. E. W. has been called upon by our members more than at any time since its establishment in 1926. Data on wages, hours, agreement provisions, working conditions and pertinent information are continually supplied by it, on request, to local unions throughout the organization.

The RESEARCH DEPARTMENT is able to aid our members in this way because the members themselves cooperate with the I. B. E. W. by reporting to it what their conditions and problems are within their own communities.

#### CHRISTMAS SEALS



Help to Protect Your  
Home from Tuberculosis



# Cooperating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following is new:

RICHMAN LIGHTING COMPANY, 96  
Prince St., New York City.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

## Complete List

### CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.	NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.	STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.	NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.	STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.	SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.	THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.		WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.		WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.

### SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

ADAM ELECTRIC CO., FRANK, St. Louis, Mo.	ERICKSON, REUBEN A., 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.	MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 371 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.	FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.	METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.	FRIEDMAN CO., I. T., 53 Mercer St., New York City.	PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.	GERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., GUS, 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.	PENN ELECTRIC SWITCH CO., Goshen, Ind.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.	GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.	PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.	HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.	PETERSON & CO., C. J., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.	LaGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.	POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.	LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.	PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., THE, 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.	ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.	MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.	STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.	MANYPENNY, J. P., Philadelphia, Pa.	WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.		WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., WILLIAM, St. Louis, Mo.

### ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.	AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.	MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.
AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.	LOEFFLER, INC., L. J., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.	STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

### OUTLET BOXES

BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.	JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.	STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.	KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.	STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.	NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.	UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
	PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.	



## WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.  
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.  
 CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.  
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.

COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC CO., 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.  
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.  
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL CO., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.  
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Perth Amboy, N. J.  
 GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.  
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION OF THE OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.  
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.  
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.  
 PHOENIX LAMP & SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.  
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.  
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.

## LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 B. & B. NEON-LIKE DISPLAY CORP., 372 Broome St., New York City.  
 BALDINGER & SONS, INC., LOUIS, 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandever St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.  
 BELL, B. B., 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 BELLOVIN LAMP WORKS, 413 West Broadway, New York City.  
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.  
 BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.  
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 BIRCHALL BROS. INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.  
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.  
 BOWERS METAL SPINNING, STEPHEN, 814 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 BUTT SHORE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 CALDWELL & CO., INC., EDW. F., 38 West 15th St., New York City.  
 CARR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 132 Schieffelin St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 CENTRE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.  
 CENTURY LIGHTING INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.  
 CHAPPEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 123 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 CITY METAL SPINNING & STAMPING CO., INC., 257-265 West 17th St., New York City.  
 CLOUGH CO., ARTHUR, 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COLE CO., INC., C. W., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRAFT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.  
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.  
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.  
 EISENBERG & SON, INC., M., 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 ELECTRICAL METAL PRODUCTS, INC., 49 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

ELTEE MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 182-184 Grand St., New York, N. Y.  
 ENDER MFG. CORP., 260 West St., New York City.  
 FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.  
 FELDMAN COMPANY, THE, 612 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.  
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.  
 GLOBE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 GOTHAM LIGHTING CORPORATION, 28 East 13th St., New York City.  
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.  
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.  
 HALCOLITE COMPANY, INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, FORD, 1205 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., A. WARD, 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 HOFFMAN DRYER CO., 214-220 East 34th St., New York City.  
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 HOROWITZ, LOUIS, 180 Centre St., New York City.  
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 KIEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 KIEGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.  
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.  
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.  
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.  
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.  
 LOUMAC MFG. CO., 105 Wooster St., New York City.  
 LUMINAIRE CO., THE, 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 MAJESTIC METAL S. & S. CO., INC., 67 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 MANLEY CO., THE, 60 W. 15th St., New York City.  
 MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.  
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.  
 MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 1415 Illinois Ave., Sheboygan, Wis.  
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.  
 PERLA, INC., HERMAN, 176 Worth St., New York City.  
 PURITAN LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.  
 R & R LIGHTING PRODUCTS, INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.  
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.  
 RATH, INC., FERD, 335 East 46th St., New York City.  
 RICHMAN LIGHTING CO., 96 Prince St., New York City.  
 RUBY LAMP MFG. CO., 430 West 14th St., New York City.  
 SCHAFFER CO., INC., MAX, Stagg and Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 SCHWEITZER BROTHERS, INC., 2837 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.  
 SIMES CO., INC., THE, 22 West 15th St., New York City.  
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.  
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.  
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 TOMBACHER CO., INC., NELSON, 224 Centre St., New York City.  
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.  
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.  
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.  
 WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., F. W., Vermillion, Ohio.  
 WALTER & SONS, G. E., 511 East 72nd St., New York City.  
 WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.  
 WEINSTEIN & CO., CHAS. J., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.  
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.  
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.

## COIN-OPERATED MACHINES

BUCKLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

BUCKLEY MUSIC SYSTEM, 4223 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

LION MANUFACTURING CORP. "Bally", 2640 Belmont Ave., Chicago, Ill.



## LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.

RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION, 160 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.

NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

## PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th St., New York City.

ABBEY, INC., ROBERT, 9 West 29th St., New York City.

ABELS-WASSERBERG &amp; CO., INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC., 124 West 24th St., New York City.

AETNA LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., INC., 49 East 21st St., New York City.

ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 19th St., New York City.

ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 999 Metropolitan Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th Ave., New York City.

AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3 West 19th St., New York City.

BAUMAN, FREDERICK, 106 East 19th St., New York City.

BEAUX ART LAMPS &amp; NOVELTY CO., 294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.

BECK, A., 27 West 24th St., New York City.

BENNETT, INC., J., 360 Furman St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th St., New York City.

BLUM &amp; CO., MICHAEL, 13 West 28th St., New York City.

CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 122 West 26th St., New York City.

CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 136 West 21st St., New York City.

COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP., 37 East 21st St., New York City.

DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West 18th St., New York City.

DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New York City.

DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

DORIS LAMP SHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd St., New York City.

EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd St., New York City.

ELCO LAMP &amp; SHADE STUDIO, 112 W. 18th St., New York City.

ELITE GLASS CO., 111 W. 22nd St., New York City.

EXCELSIOR ART STUDIO, 540 W. 29th St., New York City.

FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

GOLDBERG, H., INC., 23 East 26th St., New York City.

GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York City.

GOODY LAMP CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St., New York City.

GREENLY LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., 12 West 27th St., New York City.

HANSON CO., INC., PAUL, 15 East 26th St., New York City.

HIRSH CO., INC., J. B., 18 West 20th St., New York City.

HORN &amp; BROS., INC., MAX, 236 5th Ave., New York City.

HY-ART LAMP &amp; SHADE MFG. CO., 16 W. 19th St., New York City.

INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

INTERNATIONAL APPLIANCE CORP., Metropolitan &amp; Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.

IRWIN, JOHN, 632 Broadway, New York City.

IVON BEAR CO., 30 West 24th St., New York City.

KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 111 West 19th St., New York City.

KESSLER, WARREN L., 119 West 24th St., New York City.

LAGIN CO., NATHAN, 49 West 24th St., New York City.

LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14 West 18th St., New York City.

LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591 Broadway, New York City.

LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St., New York City.

LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC., 146 West 25th St., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ONYX &amp; MARBLE CO., 449 West 54th St., New York City.

MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th St., New York City.

MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262 Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW DEAL LAMP MOUNTING CO., 28 E. 22nd St., New York City.

NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ORTNER CO., S., 36 West 24th St., New York City.

PARAMOUNT SHADE CO., 1141 Broadway, New York City.

PARCLITE CORP., 87 35th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

PAUL &amp; CO., EDWARD P., INC., 1133 Broadway, New York City.

PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 36 W. 25th St., New York City.

PHOENIX LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., 876 Broadway, New York City.

PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St., New York City.

QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd St., New York City.

QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 20 West 22nd St., New York City.

RELIANCE LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., 10 West 23rd St., New York City.

ROSENFELD &amp; CO., INC., L., 26 E. 18th St., New York City.

ROSENFELD &amp; CO., INC., L., 15 East 26th St., New York City.

ROSS CO., INC., GEORGE, 6 West 18th St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36 West 20th St., New York City.

SAFRAN &amp; GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West 30th St., New York City.

SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave., Linden, N. J.

SCHLANGER, FRED E., 260 5th Ave., New York City.

SCHWARTZ CO., INC., L. J., 48 East 21st St., New York City.

SHELburnE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West 27th St., New York City.

SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP &amp; SHADE CO., 7 W. 30th St., New York City.

S. &amp; R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New York City.

S &amp; S LAMP SHADE CO., 33 West 17th St., New York City.

STAHL &amp; CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St., New York City.

STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West 24th St., New York City.

STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO., 22 E. 20th St., New York City.

STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S. 5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East 28th St., New York City.

TEBOR, INC., 45 West 25th St., New York City.

TROJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St., New York City.

UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 18 East 18th St., New York City.

VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New York City.

WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 39 W. 19th St., New York City.

WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St., New York City.

WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West 25th St., New York City.

YUEN CO., KWONG, 253 5th Ave., New York City.

## ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

ANDERSON CO., C. J., 212 W. Hubbard St., Chicago, Ill.

HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 115-58 174th St., St. Albans, N. Y.

## ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.

RUSSELL &amp; STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

## ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING AND SURFACE METAL RACEWAY

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn. CORP., Ambridge, Pa.



## RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.  
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.  
 BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.  
 BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.  
 BOGEN CO., INC., DAVID, 633 Broadway, New York City.  
 CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.  
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.  
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.  
 COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.

CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 1501 Beard St., Detroit, Mich.  
 DE WALD RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.  
 ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.  
 FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.  
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.

MILLION RADIO AND TELEVISION LABORATORIES, 685 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.  
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.  
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.  
 REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.  
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.  
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.  
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.  
 UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.  
 WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

## SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.      WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, C. D., 826 Broadway, New York City.

## FLASHLIGHTS, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

## DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.      GELARDIN, INC., 23 Washington St., Brooklyn, N. Y.      METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.  
 MONARCH FUSE CO., INC., Jamestown, N. Y.      UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., 220 West 14th St., New York City.

## ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.      ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.      UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.  
 ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.      GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.      VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.  
 LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## FLOOR BOXES

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.      RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.      THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.  
 STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ELECTRIC BATTERIES

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.      MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.      U. S. L. BATTERY CORP., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

## ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.      KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., WILLIAM, 55 Vandam St., New York City.      NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.  
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.      PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 Broadway, New York City.

## MISCELLANEOUS

BAJOHR LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., CARL, St. Louis, Mo.      LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, C. H., 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.      PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.  
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.      MARIAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.      SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.  
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.      MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.      SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.  
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.      NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.      TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.  
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.      NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.      TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.  
 HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Malawan, N. J.      PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.      UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.  
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.      PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.      WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.



# IN MEMORIAM

## George F. Hensel, L. U. No. 1024

Initiated April 17, 1924

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1024, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, George F. Hensel; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

D. M. DONOVAN,  
Recording Secretary.

## J. W. Newton, L. U. No. 369

Initiated February 26, 1934

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother J. W. Newton; and

Whereas Local Union No. 369 has lost a loyal and true member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 369, of Louisville, stand in reverent silence for one minute in memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 369, I. B. E. W., tender their sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 369 be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother J. W. Newton, a copy to be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

L. C. KAELEN,  
E. W. BROWN,  
H. H. HUDSON,  
E. A. KLEIDERER,  
Committee.

## Ray J. Lewis, L. U. No. 369

Initiated September 25, 1933

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother Ray J. Lewis; and

Whereas Local Union No. 369 has lost a loyal and true member; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 369, of Louisville, stand in reverent silence for one minute in memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 369, I. B. E. W., tender their sincere sympathy to the family of our Brother in this time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 369 be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Ray J. Lewis, a copy to be spread in full upon the minutes of this meeting, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. A. MUDD,  
C. E. SEWELL, SR.,  
P. R. C. BRIDGEWATER,  
B. JANES,  
Committee.

## Eric T. Thompson, L. U. No. 702

Initiated November 16, 1919

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 702, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Eric T. Thompson, who passed away September 3, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 702, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

WILLIAM J. MARTIN,  
President,  
R. L. BRIDGFORD,  
W. R. BOYD,  
Committee.

## Muscar Frank Eanes, L. U. No. 637

Initiated September 15, 1933

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. 637, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Muscar Frank Eanes, who died August 18, 1940; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. P. MUDDIMON,  
E. S. SAUNDERS,  
Committee.

## Richard D. Ward, L. U. No. 1024

Initiated December 27, 1935

Whereas it is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 1024, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Richard D. Ward; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

D. M. DONOVAN,  
Recording Secretary.

## Fred L. Formway, L. U. No. B-343

Initiated September 29, 1920

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-343, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Fred Formway, on August 21; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to our official Journal of the Brotherhood for publication.

BOB JORDAN,  
Recording Secretary.

## Thomas Arthur Downs, L. U. No. B-636

Initiated September 25, 1924

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-636, Toronto, mourn the death on August 18 of our Brother, Thomas Arthur Downs; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

R. CLARK,  
W. B. CRAIG,  
Committee.

## Quentin J. Goodwill, L. U. No. B-1035

Initiated June 7, 1940

Whereas Almighty God, in His best judgment, has deemed it best to take from our midst our worthy Brother; and

Whereas we desire to extend to the family of Quentin J. Goodwill our heartfelt sympathy and warm assurance that we mourn with them in their great bereavement; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-1035, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, and that at our next meeting, to be held on September 6, 1940, we stand for one minute in silent tribute to his memory.

JAMES WASSMAN,  
WILLIAM N. PITTS,  
CHARLES S. LEYS,  
Committee.

## J. A. Cope, L. U. No. 379

Initiated January 12, 1927

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 379, record the passing of our worthy Brother, J. A. Cope;

Whereas while bowing in humble submission to God's infinite wisdom, still do we deeply mourn his loss,

Resolved, That in this dark hour of trial and sorrow, we extend to his family and loved ones our very sincere sympathy. We grieve with you and hold no desire to intrude further upon the sanctity of your grief.

Resolved, That the charter of L. U. No. 379 be draped for a period of 30 days in respect for the memory of our departed Brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of our local union, that a copy be sent to our official publication and that a copy be sent to the sorrowing family with our respectful sympathy and fervent prayer, that God the Great Giver of life and death may grant eternal repose to his soul.

When the last big job is over,  
And we draw our final pay,  
We will stand with you in judgment  
On that great Resurrection Day.

L. R. McELIECE,  
C. R. AUSTIN,  
Committee.

## George M. Hardy, Local Union No. B-17

Reinitiated May 26, 1936

It is with sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. B-17, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our late Brother, George M. Hardy; and

Whereas, it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of Brother Hardy.

SETH WHITE,  
H. E. CUNNINGHAM,  
C. E. HALL,  
Committee.

## Walter Rostron, L. U. No. 902

Initiated March 2, 1920

Whereas it has pleased the Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Walter Rostron, of St. Paul, Minnesota; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAVE HAYFORD,  
C. E. LOMBARD,  
E. A. TYSK,  
Committee.

## Cleatus Sensney, L. U. No. B-9

Initiated May 1, 1940.

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Cleatus Sensney; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Sensney, one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,  
EMMETT R. GREEN,  
HARRY SLATER,  
Committee.



**Robert A. Meier, L. U. No. 619***Initiated March 5, 1930*

With deep sorrow, we, the members of L. U. No. 619, I. B. E. W., record the death of Brother R. A. Meier, and mourn his passing; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. 619, pay tribute to his memory by extending to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that these resolutions be embodied in our minutes, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to our official Journal for publication.

R. JOHNSON,  
H. BUCHHEIT,  
H. G. VIOLAND,  
Committee.

**Edward C. Doyme, L. U. No. B-145***Reinstated March 2, 1926*

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-145, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, Edward C. Doyme, on August 30; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal and one to the family of our late Brother.

ROBERT J. WINTERBOTTOM,  
LEO PAULSEN,  
J. E. WOOD,

Committee.

**Christian Fox, L. U. No. 367***Initiated July 5, 1918*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst, on July 30, 1940, our esteemed and worthy Brother, Christian Fox, of Easton, Pa.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread on the minutes, and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

HARRY BROAD,  
President.  
NORMAN WAGNER,  
Secretary.

**William McLaughlin, L. U. No. 501***Initiated December 29, 1922*

With sincere sadness, the members of Local Union No. 501, I. B. E. W., record the death of our honored and worthy Brother, William McLaughlin, on August 28, 1940.

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 501 have lost a faithful member and a good friend; be it

Resolved, That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes, and a copy sent to the official Journal for publication.

JOHN W. RATCLIFF,  
Committee Chairman.

**Ralph Egloff, L. U. No. 41***Initiated February 27, 1916*

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our dearly beloved Brother, Ralph Egloff; and

Whereas Local Union No. 41, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother Ralph Egloff; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 41, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 41, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal, and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 41, I. B. E. W., be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect of the memory of our late Brother Ralph Egloff.

FRANK J. ECKERT,  
JOHN J. CALLAHAN,  
JOSEPH A. GRUPP,  
Committee.

**W. L. Roberts, L. U. No. 767***Initiated June 4, 1940*

Whereas no greater tribute can be paid Brother Walter L. Roberts than that he gave his life for a friend,

Resolved, That the members of Local No. 767, I. B. of E. W., pay tribute and extend sincere sympathy to the bereaved family.

Resolved, As a mark of reverence we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

Resolved, A copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be placed on the minutes of our local and a copy to be sent to our official Journal for publication.

J. A. JINES,  
H. F. LAVENDER,  
H. I. GANTT,  
Committee.

**Paul H. Robbins, L. U. No. 882***Initiated November 5, 1936*

With sincere feeling of sorrow, we, the members of Local Union No. 882, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourn the loss of Brother Paul Robbins; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days to pay tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to our International Office for publication.

KENNETH C. CALKINS,  
FOREST C. ELLIS,  
ROY SIMMONS,

Committee.

**Roy Stewart, L. U. No. B-1076***Initiated September 20, 1937*

It is with deep regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1076, suffered the loss of our loyal member, Roy Stewart; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of this local extend their most sincere sympathy to the members of his family and his many friends in this hour of bereavement and sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of 30 days, in respect to his memory and a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and one to the International Office for publication in our official Journal, and a copy be recorded on our minutes of our local union.

LLOYD SABIN,  
ROY SHEARER,  
EDWARD E. POREMAN,  
Committee.

**Joseph J. Crooks, L. U. No. B-713***Reinitiated March 3, 1927, in L. U. No. 134*

It is with the most sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-713, I. B. of E. W., mourn the loss of our Brother, Joseph J. Crooks; be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-713 and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

WILLIAM HANSEN,  
S. J. HEASLEY,  
JOHN MCGUIRE,  
Committee.

**Charles Griswold, L. U. No. 791***Initiated June 11, 1936*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to call to his eternal rest our esteemed and worthy Brother, Charles Griswold, on August 28, 1940; and

Whereas it is the desire of Local Union No. 791 to recognize the loss sustained in the passing away of Brother Griswold; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy and condolence be tendered the bereaved family in their hour of trial, that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days and that our membership stand in silent prayer for one minute; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy sent to the sorrowing family and a copy sent to our official Journal for publication.

OTTO MACKINNON,  
President,  
W. D. ESTERHOOD,  
Recording Secretary.

**Melvin O. Moe, L. U. No. B-160***Initiated January 5, 1939*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-160, I. B. E. W., pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of Brother Melvin O. Moe, who died on August 16, 1940; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

G. P. PHILLIPS,  
Press Secretary.

**Gunnar Johnson, L. U. No. B-23***Initiated March 30, 1937*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. B-23, I. B. E. W., record the death, September 14, 1940, of our departed friend and Brother, Gunnar Johnson.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

MILES NELSON,  
CARL MEINKE,  
OSCAR ANDERSON,  
Committee.

**J. Eliodor Pinet, L. U. No. 561***Reinitiated July 15, 1925*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, J. Eliodor Pinet; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere regret and sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy spread upon the minutes and a copy sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That in reverence to our deceased Brother we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

H. RUSSELL,  
F. H. GRAHAM,  
Committee.

**William S. Krider, L. U. No. B-835***Initiated March 17, 1937*

Whereas it is with deep regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-835, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourn the death of Brother Krider, Brother Krider being a true and loyal member and an efficient worker; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-835, extend to Brother Krider's bereaved wife and children our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of this local union and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication, also that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

H. L. OLIVER,  
Recording Secretary.

**L. R. Bohlken, L. U. No. 547***Initiated December 3, 1939*

It is with sincere regret and sorrow that we, the members of Local No. 547, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our friend and Brother, L. R. Bohlken, of Humeston, Iowa, who died August 10, 1940; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 547 mourn the loss of a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy and condolence in their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of our local and a copy be sent to his family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

RAY WHITE,  
Press Secretary.



**Minor D. Ellis, L. U. No. 280***Initiated May 6, 1921*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Minor D. Ellis; and

Whereas Local No. 280, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Ellis one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 280 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 280 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 280 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days.

**RUSSELL GARDNER,**  
Financial Secretary.

**Delbert Keith, L. U. No. B-9***Initiated September 12, 1939*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Delbert Keith; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Keith, one of its true and loyal members; be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

**DAN MANNING,**  
**EMMETT R. GREEN,**  
**HARRY SLATER,**  
Committee.

**Dures M. Cain, L. U. No. 865***Reinitiated September 10, 1917*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst after a long illness our esteemed and beloved Brother; and

Whereas Brother Cain was always ready and willing, as a true and loyal Brother, to perform any duty that was given for him to do to benefit the members and organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 865 pay tribute to the family and friends of Brother Cain in their hour of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of Brother Cain, and a copy be spread on the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

**ROBERT S. MONTGOMERY,**  
**ADAM J. SCHMANCH,**  
**JOHN B. KENNEDY,**  
Committee.

**Percy Bennett, L. U. No. 110***Initiated February 5, 1929*

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. 110, I. B. E. W., record the death, September 18, 1940, of our departed friend and Brother, Percy Bennett.

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

**LAWRENCE DUFFY,**  
**GEORGE DEMPSEY,**  
**JOHN HOY,**  
**HARRY TALBOT,**  
Committee.

**W. F. Rhea, L. U. No. 353***Initiated April 8, 1926*

We, the members of Local Union No. 353, I. B. E. W., with a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, record the passing of Brother William F. Rhea; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to his family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication, and a copy sent to his bereaved family; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter be draped for a period of 30 days in memory of our departed Brother.

**CHARLES BAILEY,**  
Chairman of Committee.

**Robert Luke, L. U. No. B-965***Initiated January 16, 1939*

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local No. B-965, of the I. B. E. W., record the passing of our Brother, Robert Luke, who passed away August 20, 1940; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of L. U. No. B-965, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to his memory, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and that a copy be sent to the I. B. E. W. Journal for publication, and a copy be spread on the minutes of our next meeting.

**H. A. HARPOLD,**  
Business Manager.

**C. Kelly Sweet, L. U. No. B-357***Initiated October 15, 1936*

Whereas Local Union No. B-357, I. B. E. W., Las Vegas, Nev., earnestly regrets the untimely passing of our esteemed Brother, C. Kelly Sweet, a member in good standing whose loyalty to the labor movement we shall sorely miss; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved wife and family our heartfelt sympathy, and express our personal sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silent reverence for a period of one minute, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Sweet's family, and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

**M. J. SWEENEY,**  
**H. G. MALOT,**  
**ROBERT H. DENNING,**  
Committee.

**Thomas Smith, L. U. No. B-9***Initiated September 9, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas Smith; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Smith, one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

**DAN MANNING,**  
**EMMETT R. GREEN,**  
**HARRY SLATER,**  
Committee.

**Walter Brown, L. U. No. B-9***Initiated September 22, 1934*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Walter Brown; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Brown, one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late

Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

**DAN MANNING,**  
**EMMETT R. GREEN,**  
**HARRY SLATER,**  
Committee.

**DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM SEPTEMBER 1 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1940**

L. U.	Name	Amount
41	R. Egloff	\$1,000.00
160	M. O. Moe	300.00
877	R. W. Martin	475.00
343	W. L. Formway	1,000.00
17	Edw. W. Geer	1,000.00
905	S. S. Witcher	475.00
I. O.	Charles Gay	1,000.00
I. O.	E. Wilson	1,000.00
104	John A. Grant	825.00
17	E. L. Lofton	1,000.00
865	D. M. Cain	1,000.00
9	T. E. Smith	475.00
98	James Hopkins	1,000.00
I. O.	J. Green	1,000.00
882	P. H. Robbins	300.00
86	A. F. Kurtz	1,000.00
835	W. S. Krider	300.00
77	C. T. Hetherington	1,000.00
I. O.	E. W. Fernstrom	650.00
702	E. T. Thompson	1,000.00
636	T. A. Downs	1,000.00
44	J. E. McGivern	1,000.00
134	E. J. Cover	1,000.00
784	A. M. Stierwalt	1,000.00
145	E. C. Doyne	1,000.00
379	J. A. Cope	1,000.00
I. O.	D. H. Morgan	1,000.00
I. O.	William H. Gerin	1,000.00
I. O.	C. J. Lindell	1,000.00
644	W. J. Lee	300.00
661	A. B. Rutledge	1,000.00
134	E. O. Weiss	650.00
3	J. J. Kennedy	650.00
791	Charles G. Griswold	825.00
3	Robert T. Walden	1,000.00
40	Raymond Gillette	1,000.00
3	Patrick J. Reilly	500.00
I. O.	E. H. Clark	1,000.00
9	T. Hynan	1,000.00
I. O.	Edw. J. Berrigan	1,000.00
23	Gunnar Johnson	650.00
5	Peter Christmann	475.00
720	Omer C. Armstrong	300.00
39	John M. Watkins	650.00
I. O.	P. George Duchesnay	1,000.00
40	W. F. Watkins	1,000.00
110	P. F. W. Bennett	1,000.00
619	R. A. Meier	1,000.00
3	James J. Waibel	1,000.00
501	William McLaughlin	1,000.00
212	Raymond H. Schmidt	650.00
134	William Thompson	1,000.00
79	F. Swartz	1,000.00
349	J. C. Wilson	1,000.00
134	H. Gross	1,000.00
466	John Richard Myers	50.00
77	S. H. Klinefelter	1,000.00
212	Harry Magrish	1,000.00
77	C. L. Imerson	825.00
245	C. R. Brinley	1,000.00
713	C. N. Griffin	1,000.00
494	C. S. Collinske	475.00
134	J. Bambrick	1,000.00
125	C. H. Thayer	1,000.00
483	Homer St. Pierre	150.00
I. O.	Charles McCauley	150.00
277	Martin Pedersen	150.00
83	Ernest Parker Howe	150.00
I. O.	Cody Crotser	150.00
561	Eliodor Pinet	1,000.00
353	William F. Rhea	1,000.00
Total		56,550.00



**MICKEY MOUSE 100% I. B. E. W.**

(Continued from page 526)

single frames of film, the length of each word, the intervals between words, the vowel and consonant sounds, accents, inhalations and exhalations. The animator draws from this pattern. If the character says "hello," for example, and the cutting department has indicated that this word, recorded, occupies eight frames of film, the animator must produce eight drawings in sequence in which the lips of the character move to form the word, plus whatever bodily accent may have been decided upon.

When all drawings are completed, given a preliminary photographic test and approved by Walt, they are sent to the inking and painting department. In this department nearly 200 girls transfer the drawings to transparent celluloid and outline the characters with pen and ink in such a skillful manner that none of the original charm is lost. Other girls apply the chosen colors of paint to the reverse side of the celluloids so that the ink outlines will show. The paints used for the Disney productions are ground and mixed within the studio paint laboratory on special equipment operated electrically and installed and maintained by I. B. E. W. members of Studio Local No. 40. Over 2,000 special formulas covering all colors and shades of paints and inks are used regularly.

After the celluloids are finished they are sent to the camera department. Each celluloid is placed over the correct background and photographed. Suitable arrangements are made with the new multi-plane camera to give the illusion of depth to the backgrounds. Celluloids can be photographed to produce about 15 feet of film an hour. Even a short requires 700 feet of film and takes about 45,000 drawings. In making a feature picture it is divided up into several sequences which may require as many as six directors with their entire units. After a production is filmed the processes leading up to the finished product are very much like that of any regular motion picture studio. The sequences are put together and previewed for audience reaction. The production may then require further editing, depending on the preview reception, before it is ready for release in final form.

As the loss of the foreign markets has been felt more by Mickey Mouse than some of the other companies, we express the hope that American workmen will enable Walt to employ more of our members through their patronage in the future.

**NINTH DISTRICT ADOPTS DISTRICT-WIDE RESEARCH**

(Continued from page 519)

cal time cards, which must be filled out and returned to the union office monthly. The cards have spaces in which to enter the number of hours worked each week; the type of work performed; the amount of overtime, if any; and the total amount of wages received. This information is entered on large ledger sheets specially designed for this work. Each member has a separate sheet. At the end of each year it contains a complete work record of the member for that year. The sheets are summarized once a year and the figures transmitted to the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT. This summary shows the total number of man-hours of employment obtained by the members each month; how that employment was divided among the

different types of electrical work; the number of men who did that work; the total membership of the local union each month; and an estimate of the number of members who were unemployed, or who worked part time.

**Has this information proved valuable in negotiations with employers?**

Undeniably. It provides an accurate record of wage payments and continuity of employment for all cities of the country. This record, taken in conjunction with a price index of living costs supplied by the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT, is often used by local unions engaged in negotiations. Through its records the RESEARCH DEPARTMENT is ready at any time to marshal facts and figures and prepare briefs enabling local officers to defend their side of the case.

**Is such information ever of use locally?**

Quite often. It provides local unions with an ideal weapon to use against anti-union employers' associations when they institute publicity campaigns against "high building costs," and in order to hide enormous material and financing profits by local business concerns, blame the "high costs" on union wage scales. It can then be used to prove that what seems to be a high wage, when figured on the hourly basis, is often less than a living wage when hours worked per year are considered. It provides business managers with an accurate record of the amount of work done by each member, and enables them to divide work fairly. In the collection of unemployment insurance the employment records kept by the locals have been of much value.

**Do all local unions keep these employment statistics?**

Not yet. The cooperation with the department is about as good as can be expected. Research is really a venture into adult education. Some of the locals have to be re-educated continuously to the fact that such a system demands not only the cooperation of every local but of every member of the locals. Because of the excessive labor involved in keeping such records, and because the service is directed largely toward the benefit of the whole organization, rather than to immediate gain for the local union, some locals tend to lapse in their work. Other locals are enthusiastic about the system. It has not been considered good policy to invoke the law requiring locals to keep employment records. The department has viewed the problem as one calling for patience and persuasion and proceeded on that basis. From the very beginning it has had enough returns from the widespread membership of the Brotherhood to afford a sizeable sample from which sound deductions could be made.

As yet little more than laying the foundation for a reporting system has been accomplished. However, its value has been well demonstrated, and hopes for complete cooperation on the part of the locals in the near future are high. The research service and reporting systems are a fundamentally

sound approach to the whole problem of industrial relations. Through its collective bargaining machinery the union is now a partner with the employers in promoting the electrical industry. If these collective relations are to continue, and their benefits to union electrical workers to be maintained and advanced, these relations must be guided by accurate, constantly revised information.

**PRESIDENT BROWN USES CONFERENCE METHOD**

(Continued from page 523)

Edward F. Kloter, Third District;  
Arthur Bennett, Fourth District;  
G. X. Barker, Fifth District;  
M. J. Boyle, Sixth District;  
W. L. Ingram, Seventh District;  
H. W. Bell, Eighth District;  
J. Scott Milne, Ninth District;  
J. J. Duffy, Railroads.

**DEFENSE ACTIVITY GROWING**

Nearly all the representatives reported active defense projects going on in their industry. Vice President Barker reported the establishment of pilot schools at Jacksonville and Miami, Fla., where construction totalling probably \$50,000,000 is going forward. Vice President Ingram reported the establishment of a similar school at Corpus Christi, Texas, and a large transfer and change-over program of the R. E. A. in western Texas.

Vice President Milne reported the establishment of a new large camp near Salinas, Calif., and many additions to airplane factories on the West Coast. Vice President Boyle reported the establishment of munition plants in Indiana, and Vice President Bennett reported the establishment of new powder mills in Ohio.

All the officers were confident that there was no present shortage of skilled labor and that there would be no shortage. Where shortage is apparent it is purely on a local basis or very specialized fields. For instance, Vice President Ingram reported there was a shortage of hot stick men in Texas. Hot stick men are linemen with specialized attainments. This shortage was only momentary. Men were quickly supplied from an adjacent state.

**WILL 1941 SEE COMPULSORY ARBITRATION?**

(Continued from page 517)

has never been decided. And it seems unnecessary that it ever should be. For, without denying the ultimate importance of the constitutional considerations, the practical results of compulsory arbitration are alone sufficient to condemn it and to reduce the constitutional question to a purely academic status.

**A NEW WISDOM**

For an exposition of the employers' attitude toward this experience with compulsory arbitration there is probably no more authoritative, nor eloquent, a source than the National Industrial Conference Board. With respect to the elimination of strikes, the following comment, contained

**I. B. E. W. RING**

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in the National Industrial Conference Board's Research Report No. 67, is especially enlightening:

"There is no evidence that the court has reduced the number of strikes that would have taken place in Kansas but for its existence. Local interests hold that the number of strikes has increased since the establishment of the court. . . . Governor Davis states that against lockouts and strikes the court has proved entirely futile."

Nor was the court successful even from the employers' point of view in treating with the causes of disputes, as indicated by the following observation taken from the same source:

"Except in the case of public utilities, the court in practice has offered no final solution of the problem of protecting the employer's interest in being able to operate so as to secure a fair return on investment, as against the employee's interest in fair wages, hours and working conditions."

The exception made in the case of public utilities, it is suggested, was less likely the result of any benign influence of the industrial court than it was the result of the fact that the utilities operate in monopolistic rather than competitive fields, while their battle for a "fair return" is more commonly won by accounting witchery than otherwise.

#### THE WAR PERIOD

The impracticality of attempting to improve surface conditions while ignoring underlying causes is further illustrated by the American experience during the last war. Though legal compulsory arbitration was not resorted to, the principle of "no strikes during war times" was widely, and apparently sincerely, accepted by labor, management and by governmental agencies. Nevertheless, on the authority of a study made by the Twentieth Century Fund, "more strikes occurred during the war than in any previous period of similar length in American history. This situation was owing to the sharply rising cost of living and to a provocative anti-union attitude on the part of many employers in the face of the government's declared policy of dealing with organized labor."

There is a significant object lesson in this war experience. It points the essential error of the widely-held view that any strike is necessarily a social evil. Though strikes may bring unpleasantness they are no more necessarily social evils than the professional activities of a good dentist. Even from the standard of mere material efficiency, the strike is by no means necessarily a retarding influence on production. In the war period, when the frequency of strikes reached a comparative high, American industry reached a new peak of efficiency, an efficiency which surprised the world. And in many instances the strike was directly responsible for the increased efficiency, for it directed

attention to the existence and to the prompt elimination of those evils the continuance of which would have reduced industrial efficiency.

#### AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Among the democratic nations which have tried compulsory arbitration, New Zealand was the pioneer, having begun as early as 1894. Australia followed closely on her heels.

A detailed comparison of the workings of compulsory arbitration in those countries with the United States is impossible. Their economic structures are essentially different than that of the United States. They are principally agricultural economies, while their industry is comparatively small-scale. The government's role as an employer of labor in Australasia is proportionately greater, and the organization of labor, and possibly of employers, is far more universal there than here. Yet, their experience substantially confirms our own.

The arbitration system is a complicated one. Coupled with it is the administration of a government wage policy. While arbitration is compulsory, it is not universal in its application. Only "registered" unions are subject to the arbitration machinery. But registration is voluntary and unions are not illegal if they decline to register. However, the government extends such generous benefits as an inducement to register that the majority of workers are organized in registered unions. Where these unions exercise jurisdiction employers are legally bound to give their members preference in employment. Arbitration is additionally complicated, at least in Australia, by the lack of uniformity which comes from dual administration by state and federal governments under varying legislative acts and inconsistent judicial precedents.

#### PROCESS OF COLLECTIVE CONFUSION

Instead of collective bargaining by direct negotiation between employers and employees, as is customary in the United States, over there the parties engage in litigation in which wages, hours and working conditions are determined by a judgment of a court. A ruling of the court may become binding upon an entire industry, thereby changing the legal rights and obligations of those who have not been before the court to argue in support of their interests. Injustices have resulted, as they are bound to, from the inevitable seeking after precedents—many of which were admittedly bad at the time established and most of which can have little real relation to changed economic conditions—which such a system involves. In addition to these handicaps under which the system operates, the duties imposed upon the judges are so unreasonable as to be impossible of performance. At best their decisions must be based on economic and sociological assumptions the truth or falsity of which cannot be demonstrated at the time. In too many cases basic assumptions have been proven false by the subsequent col-

lection of statistical data. Inescapably the system has led to uncertainties and confusion.

This unattractive sketch of the high lights of compulsory arbitration in Australia and New Zealand may seem unconvincing in view of the fact that the people of those countries have not discarded their arbitration systems. The explanation is that they have discarded several. Because of the constitutional amendments, constant legislative enactments and basic self-reversals on the part of even the highest courts, there has not been one system in each of those countries, but several successive systems of compulsory arbitration, each preceding system having been fundamentally altered because it was fundamentally unsatisfactory. There is no reason to expect that the changes have run their course. Finally, as has been indicated, arbitration is tied in with governmental wage policies, and in its relation to the administration of those policies arbitration may have justified itself in Australasia's experience.

Certainly their systems have not been successful in reducing or eliminating strikes. To those who advocate compulsory arbitration for this reason, the experience of Australia and New Zealand holds no comfort whatever. On a per capita basis the ratio of strikes and lockouts, and of the number of workers involved, has been many times greater than that of the United States, as the figures published by the respective governments conclusively show.

Compulsory arbitration is essentially incapable of giving satisfaction to the parties on which it operates because it assumes the existence of a standard of justice which does not exist. There is no acceptable way, for example, of reconciling minimum wages with an absence of profits. Yet an arbitration court might forbid workers from collectively refusing to work for what they considered less than a minimum for decency, but it could not compel an employer to operate his plant if the employer decides the profit is not worth the effort. As for the concept of a just wage, as distinguished from a minimum wage, it is even more vague as a legal proposition than the so-called "fair return" over which the utilities and the government have disagreed continuously for over two generations, in spite of the fact that the determining factors are much more fully under control than in any other economic activity.

In the absence of any precise standard, therefore, compulsory arbitration requires that capital and labor submit their respective fates to the personal discretions and points of view of those individuals authorized to determine the issues. The social hazards which such a situation would create are far more ominous than the usually exaggerated hazards of industrial unrest. And herein lies the gist of the problem, for if compulsory arbitration fails to contribute to the public welfare its failure is complete.

The following summary of its more important defects—defects which actual experience has shown to exist—leaves no room for doubt as to compulsory arbitration's complete failure.

1. There is no evidence that compulsory arbitration eliminates or even reduces the number of strikes or lockouts. The experience of Kansas, Australia and New Zealand suggests that compulsory arbitration increases their frequency.

2. Even if labor disputes were to be eliminated, there is grave likelihood that the direct economic consequences would be more socially harmful than industrial conflict. Industrial accidents and occupational diseases, for example, which some of these disputes



seek to remedy, cost billions annually in excess of the cost of strikes and lockouts.

3. *Whereas the public value of arbitration depends upon a speedy disposal of the differences, compulsory arbitration retards their prompt settlement.* Even in Australia, where experience with compulsory arbitration is most extensive, the average time required for court settlement was eight months, while some cases required years.

4. *Contrary to the claims of its advocates, compulsory arbitration discourages voluntary negotiation, mediation and conciliation.* The essence of voluntary action consists in the freedom to accept or reject offered terms. Compulsory arbitration destroys that right in the last analysis and discourages its qualified exercise within the area where it might otherwise be the means of agreement. If either side fails to get its original terms accepted, it is tempted to stand on those terms in the hope that a court will enforce them on the other party. Similarly, there is no incentive to reduce the original unaccepted demands since such a reduction might encourage a court to reduce them further.

5. *Instead of fostering domestic unity, compulsory arbitration provokes discord and disunity.* Compromise is normal between the parties engaged in direct negotiation. Since the concessions are mutual, however, so also are the gains, and each side tends to emphasize its gains and minimize its losses, a tendency conducive to goodwill. But, though compulsory arbitration also usually leads to a compromise of the issues, its coercive nature deprives the proceeding of goodwill and both parties feel aggrieved and often embittered as a consequence.

6. *The enforcement of the decrees of arbitration courts threatens basic constitutional rights.* The right to quit work, the right of free speech and press, and the right of assembly have been jeopardized and violated by efforts to enforce compliance with compulsory arbitration awards. From its very lack of standards, compulsory arbitration is inconsistent with the democratic principle of a government of laws, not of men; and it is violative of the principle of government by consent.

7. *Government itself, as a consequence of compulsory arbitration's inability to satisfy either side, becomes, first, a victim of resentment, and then an object of attack by both sides.* The opposing forces feel the necessity of dominating the government in order that they may control the appointment of the judges who determine the flow of economic benefits and the conditions of that flow.

Thus the very stability of society may be risked—and at a time when it is most desirable that government function with the greatest efficiency and the least friction—by an impractical attempt to treat symptoms while ignoring their causes.

## LABOR EMPLOYS THE X-RAY

(Continued from page 525)

tuberculosis surveys ever launched in this country. This survey is the work of organized labor itself, and for that reason February, 1939, may become a historic date in the annals of union health activity.

Unions have long been interested in health for members—medical care, hospitalization, sick benefits. But until February, 1939, no union had a plan for tackling TB itself. In fact, with the exception of the National Maritime Union's examinations for venereal diseases, no union had incorporated into its health program a plan regarding any specific disease. Then the Furriers Joint

Council made a momentous proposal to Dr. Herbert R. Edwards, director of the Bureau of Tuberculosis of the New York City Health Department.

That was in February. In May the actual X-raying began. The council used newspapers, house organs, posters and shop chairmen to persuade members to sit before the camera. In less than a year 5,000 (about 25 per cent) had seized the opportunity to learn the truth about their lungs.

But it didn't stop there. Already 10 other broad groups of organized labor have followed in the furriers' footsteps—among them the International Ladies Garment Union, the department store workers, the pocketbook workers, furniture workers, food trades, and the National Maritime Union. Still other unions and groups of unions are applying to the Health Department for surveys, and word of this move is naturally spreading to other cities.

Employer cooperation has been splendid. Not one has opposed the survey and all have granted time off for X-raying. Usually this is done at union headquarters or some place designated by the union. One employer had the X-ray apparatus set up in his department store. About 500 members can be X-rayed a day by the city crew of two technicians and four or five clerks. Expenses are paid out of WPA funds, coming to 75 cents to a dollar per film. Each is read at a Health Department clinic, which sends reports to the worker himself or any physician he designates, but never to the union, the employer or anyone else.

Each union gets a statistical study covering its members, but that's all. Of course, if an individual requires hospitalization and refuses it the city takes charge, but few such cases have occurred.

Among the furriers X-rayed, 13 out of 1,000 were found to have clinically significant tuberculosis—not enough to evidence an occupational problem. Six in 1,000 was the figure for 24,000 dressmakers and others in the needle trade—actually lower than the general city average.

No union has a TB sanatorium of its own, but many contribute to hospitals to which they send members. They welcome them back when pronounced cured. Under medical supervision many such workers are now on their jobs again—living examples of the fact that early discovery is the best attack on this disease, which in this country alone is taking 64,000 victims a year.

## FACTS IN STRIKE SITUATION

(Continued from page 531)

August 5, 1936. From the very outset of organization activities this company has resisted bona fide organization of its employees, resisted increases in wages and improvements of working conditions.

The Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., Inc., from the first day of the strike hired armed guards and strike breakers in an attempt to operate and break the strike.

They also employed private detectives and armed guards from the Washington Detective Agency, located on Seventh Avenue, New York City. Over 30 arrests of pickets have been made—pickets have been clubbed and injured.

Jay Gould, a railroad magnate, said, "I can hire one half of the working class to kill the other half."

A bitter struggle to win this strike has been carried on. The company has filed a suit against the union for \$500,000 damages. Thousands of members of Local No. B-3 picket this plant daily.

Included among the strike breakers are the caddies of the Pomonok Country Club. Jack McAuliffe, president of the Triangle Company, is chairman of the "greens committee" and has direct charge of the caddies.

In addition to picketing the Triangle plant, the home of Jack McAuliffe, president of the Triangle Conduit & Cable Co., and the Pomonok Country Club are also being picketed.

The other companies did not attempt to operate or hire strike breakers, private detectives or armed guards, preferring to pursue a peaceful course toward a settlement.

On Tuesday, September 24, 1940, a mass demonstration outside of the Triangle plant was held at which one of our most active members, Brother Carl P. Roth, familiarly known as "Charles," Card No. 198848, died on our picket line, presumably of heart trouble.

The members of the union were so grieved by the death of Brother Roth that the executive board voted to give Brother Roth a "trade union hero's" funeral and to suspend all business of the local and to close the union headquarters for the period that Brother Roth laid in state at our headquarters.

Brother Roth was laid out on the main floor of our local union headquarters, which was completely draped in mourning, including the outside of the building. Over 10,000 of our members filed by the bier to pay homage to their deceased Brother.

The funeral service was held on Thursday evening, September 26, 1940, and on Friday, September 27, 1940, at 10 a. m. the funeral procession left our local union headquarters. Over 3,000 members marched around the square block escorting the body of our late Brother. There were 10 cars filled with beautiful flowers and several hundred cars in the line of funeral procession. More thousands of our members attended the burial at the Woodlawn Cemetery and this was indelibly stamped on the hearts and in the minds of each and every member of Local Union No. B-3, a never-to-be-forgotten tribute to a worthy member.

The local union's executive board convened in a special meeting on Wednesday, September 25, 1940, and voted to grant our late Brother Carl P. Roth's son, William Roth, a paid life membership in Local Union No. B-3, enjoying all its benefits, and to endow William Roth's education, including high school and college.

In a further attempt at coercion and intimidation in an effort to break this strike, the district attorney of Queens County, Charles P. Sullivan, has assumed a role.

Mr. Sullivan convened the Queens County grand jury to investigate the Triangle strike, announcing beforehand that no union official would be called before the grand



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jury. Indictments against officers and members of the union were handed up to the county judge and warrants of arrest were issued for seven officers and union members, including Harry Van Arsdale, Jr., business manager. District Attorney Sullivan demanded \$50,000 bail for the officers and \$10,000 bail for the members who were indicted.

The indictments were based on Section 2090 of the penal law making rioting a felony punishable by five years' imprisonment and \$1,000 fine. Assistant District Attorney Joseph V. Loscalzo said the section had never previously been invoked in Queens or anywhere else in New York City to his knowledge. Inquiry at the New York Public Library disclosed that the provision on rioting had been derived from Blackstone in 1768 and that it had been written into the New York penal code in 1881.

District Attorney Sullivan was party to a well planned plot. The warrants of arrest were not executed until the week end when it is virtually impossible to find a judge to set bail. Business Manager Van Arsdale, Jr., and Assistant Business Manager Hansen refused to be released on \$50,000 bail each and John Dineen, Louis Wipfler and Leonard Copicotti, members of Local No. B-3 refused to be released on \$10,000 bail each stating that such bail was exorbitant and unjust and further refused on the ground that they prefer to sacrifice rather than cost the local \$4,000 for bail bonds.

The membership of Local No. B-3 is determined regardless of events to win this strike.

## 160 MEMBERS GO ON PENSION

(Continued from page 530)

### L. U. No.

- 348 Grieve, David
- B-372 Elliott, H. C.
- 438 Connors, Michael J.
- 471 Boynton, Alonzo W.
- 500 Delfraisse, Auguste L.
- 561 Hassam, George
- 575 Dear, Thomas M.
- B-713 Elliott, J. A.
- B-713 Faedtke, Gustav
- B-713 Weinert, Emil
- 717 Coleman, John J.
- 912 Evans, Frank W.
- 1037 Devereaux, Thos. P.
- 1037 Davenport, John
- 1057 Stuart, William C.

It was found that the above applicants had the proper requirements as to age and continuous standing, and that the applications were made in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. It was therefore moved and seconded that the applications be approved and that the members be placed on pension after they had filled out and filed their special withdrawal card, to be sent them by the I. S. Motion carried.

The following committee representing Local Union No. B-3—Edward J. McAlinn, Hugh Morgan, Thomas Cousins, and Edward Gore—appeared before the council, and presented a resolution adopted at a meeting of employees of several wire and cable companies, members of Local Union No. B-3. They dis-

cussed their strike situation in the wire and cable companies, and left a letter with the council, signed by the president of the Triangle Conduit and Cable Company and addressed to his employees. There was a general discussion, and the committee retired. The executive council, after discussing the question, found that in handling the situation the local had not complied with the provisions of the constitution, Article XVIII, Section 13—the first part of the section—and therefore it was impossible for the council to place in effect Section 12 of the same article. It was moved and seconded that the matter be referred to the I. P. to determine whether there is any possible way for him to be helpful in the situation, in view of the above circumstances. Motion carried.

## RULING ON ARREARAGE

The I. S. presented a letter from an attorney representing Brother F. W. Gregg, on the action of the executive council on his application for pension, acted upon by the council at their regular semiannual meeting in September, 1939. The council reviewed the facts and found that their former action was in accord with the provisions of the constitution, inasmuch as the applicant did not have 20 years' continuous standing at the time he made his application, as required by the constitution, and the files show that the applicant was assessed by Local Union No. B-1 \$10, on account of sending to the I. O. an official receipt issued to him by the local, that had been tampered with so as to endeavor to establish his required standing. Moved and seconded, that the I. S. advise Brother F. W. Gregg and L. U. No. B-1 accordingly. Motion adopted.

The secretary read a letter from Dennis T. Corbett and John F. Corbett, members of L. U. No. 104, with reference to arrearages in their standing. The records of these members were checked, as well as all correspondence with the I. O. on this matter, and the council found that the records in the office coincided with the facts as stated by the I. S. in his letter of March 6, 1940, to Brother Bart P. Saunders, the F. S. of Local Union No. 104. Motion made and seconded that no power is given to any officer, or the executive council, to eliminate any arrearages in a member's standing caused by his paying his dues beyond the limit provided in the constitution; therefore they could not do anything in the case and the arrearages must stand. Motion carried.

The following applications for pension were examined, and all records checked:

- I. O. Barnes, William Joseph
- I. O. Berberich, Ernest J.
- I. O. Cole, L. B.
- I. O. Thompson, F. M.
- L. U. No.
- B-3 Turner, Frederick Noel
- 6 Howard, Harry F.
- B-9—McCullah, J. L.

- 104 Davis, William
- B-232 Cooper, Walter H.
- B-263 Dawson, John
- 394 Mohan, Thomas H.
- 501 Regan, Edward C.
- 912 Koeth, Henry Severan

It was found that the above applicants either did not have the required standing, or the required age when making their application, in accordance with the provisions of the constitution; therefore it was moved and seconded that their applications be denied as they did not comply with the provisions of the constitution. Motion carried.

Brother William Coote, of L. U. No. B-3, presented evidence of the date of his birth. Moved and seconded, that his age be corrected accordingly. Motion carried.

Brother John M. McCarthy, of L. U. No. B-9, presented evidence of the date of his birth. Moved and seconded, that his age be corrected. Motion carried.

Appeal of L. C. Hasecoster, of L. U. No. B-1127, from the decision of Vice President Bennett, with circumstances surrounding the election of officers of the local union, was presented, and the council reviewed all the facts in the case. Moved and seconded, that the decision be sustained. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock, of the funds of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and found the audit correct. Moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be accepted and the audit filed. Motion carried.

The auditing committee reported that they had examined the audit made by W. B. Whitlock, of the funds of the Electrical Workers Benefit Association, and found the audit correct. Moved and seconded, that the report of the committee be accepted, and that the executive council attend the meeting of the Supreme Lodge of the E. W. B. A. and make the report to the Supreme Lodge of the association. Motion carried.

The international secretary presented the application for pension of Almira West, in the employ of the Brotherhood for over 20 years, having entered the employ of the Brotherhood as a clerk in April, 1920, and retired last month on account of physical conditions, as per Article III, Section 11 of the constitution. The council examined the records and found that the applicant had been employed continuously for more than 20 years, and that her application to the Railroad Retirement Board had been acted on favorably. Moved and seconded, that the pension be granted. Motion carried.

There was a general discussion of existing conditions in the industry, as well as a full discussion on the reports of the I. P. and the I. S., and general progress was noted.

Moved and seconded, that the I. S. stand instructed to communicate with all parties having matters before the executive council and to advise them of the council's action on their question. Motion carried.

There being no further business, the council adjourned sine die.

CHARLES M. PAULSEN,  
Secretary.

## WILL DIESEL POWER SUPPLANT STEAM?

(Continued from page 522)

merly occupied. To compress this air takes work, as anyone knows who has pumped up a tire by hand. When work is done heat is often produced. Many examples of this statement can be thought



of. It takes work to pound a piece of steel with a hammer, bend a wire back and forth, or stop a moving car with the brakes. In each of these instances heat is produced. The piece of steel, the wire and the brakes all get hot. When work is done in compressing the air in the cylinder, the air also gets extremely hot. In fact, it is compressed enough in the Diesel engine so the temperature is the same as that of red hot iron.

When the air gets hot, it means the molecules are moving faster. The faster they move, the more often they hit the walls of the cylinder and the greater is the pressure. Thus, two things give an effect of greater pressure in the cylinder—compressing the molecules into a closer space and speeding up their motion. They then hit more often and harder against the walls of the enclosure. At the point when the air molecules are moving the fastest, with the air at the temperature of red hot iron, oil is injected into the cylinder in a fine fog-like spray. The oil at once starts to burn and the molecules are still further speeded up. They beat against the walls of the cylinder and piston at a tremendously increased rate. The billions and trillions of tiny blows on the piston, added together, move it downward with great force.

As the piston moves downward, more space is made available for the cylinder full of rapidly moving molecules. They hit the piston less often. Part of the energy in the gases has been given up and the speed of the molecules is slowed down. At the bottom of the stroke, the spent gas is expelled to the outside and a new charge of air enters the cylinder ready to start the process over again.

Let us compare the action in the Diesel engine with the action in a gasoline engine. In the gasoline engine the cylinder is filled with a mixture of air and gasoline. The piston moves up, compressing the swarming molecules of air and gasoline into a smaller space. They beat against the walls of the cylinder and top of the piston with greater and greater force.

In the Diesel engine enough work was done in compressing the cylinder full of air molecules to increase the temperature to that of red hot iron. In the gasoline engine we cannot speed the molecules up too fast before the piston reaches the top of its stroke or they would batter it down and make the engine run backward. We cannot then do as much work on the mixture of air and gasoline as we could on the air alone in the Diesel. Consequently, in a gasoline engine the mixture is not compressed into as small a space as was the air in the Diesel engine.

As a result, it does not get hot enough to start burning by itself, so it is necessary to supply an outside spark to start the mixture of fuel and air burning. When the piston nears the top of its stroke and the rapidly moving molecules are packed as closely together as we dare, the spark plug starts the mixture burning. From this point on, the action in the Diesel and the gasoline engine is similar. The heat caused by the burning fuel simply means to the molecules that their motion is speeded up to a terrific velocity. They pound against the top of the piston like trillions of tiny pile drivers. The minute particles hit so fast and so often that the piston is pushed downward with a tremendous, smooth force. It is this downward force of the piston, caused by the battering of the invisible racing molecules, which is transferred to the crankshaft and makes the engine run.

With the above explanation of the action of the molecules in the cylinder of the two types of engines, we have the basis for the reasons for the higher efficiency of the Diesel engine. Suppose we had a Diesel engine and a gasoline engine each with a cylinder holding one quart when the piston is at the bottom of the stroke. We have seen that the molecules in the Diesel can be squeezed closer together than those in the gasoline engine, and that, as a result, they hit the piston more often. The molecules are also speeded up faster in the Diesel engine and hit the piston harder. It follows, then, that the molecules in the quart in the Diesel cylinder do more work in pushing the piston than those in the gasoline engine. This is just another way of saying the engine is more efficient. The more useful work obtained from a given quantity of fuel, the more efficient the engine.

## TROLLEY BUGS

By "SMOKY JOE" from Montesano

### I

Come my Brothers, and gather 'round  
While I tell you a tale of Seattle town.  
Where people are trackless-trolley crazed  
And linemen all work in a kind of daze.  
You don't believe it? Well neither did I  
'Till I left Anaconda and gave this job a try.  
But seeing is believing and actions don't lie!

### II

You have heard lineman's "lingo" when their  
work was done;  
Of the poles they have climbed and the wire  
they have strung  
Across the states and back again.  
Of women they've known and the Brothers  
they've met  
But did you ever hear of a "seg-a-met"?  
Or "scales," or "up guys" and such,  
Or "tower-cars" mounted on big old trucks?

### III

Did you ever string trolley without any  
"cat"?  
Without "pull-offs" or "back-bone"  
To take up the slack?  
A "ring" in a guy—and four ways from there  
To a pole on the curb—steel, and not  
square;  
A span-guy or two—high 'bove the street  
Anchored to buildings—and set in concrete.  
This type of construction has a lot of us beat.  
We didn't do it this way on the "Milwaukee"  
or the "B. A. & P."!

### IV

The trucks take the Trolley Bugs out on the  
job,  
The "pick-handles" jump out and give a big  
shout,

## I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10-karat gold is priced at

**\$9.00**

And the "grunts" begin danglin'—like  
throwin' a fit,  
The "brains" pulls out a blue-print as long  
as a stick  
And says, "Now, fellers, don't stall around,  
Do something—while I spread this here  
thing out on the ground."

### V

And the people pass by—out in the street  
The print's in the way of their hurrying feet.  
The "fellers" get towers ready to go up high.  
"No stallin', Brother,"—this city has "eyes."  
And the "pick-handle" still kneels  
With his chin in his hand like "the Thinker"  
you know—  
The statue made of mortar and gold.  
He finally jumps up—and "Eureka!" he  
shouts.  
Then along comes Gordon and straightens  
things out!

### VI

Then up goes the "towers" and work has  
began  
To put this town on the "T. T." plan.  
And people passing by look up and grin,  
No more street-cars with their ceaseless din!  
And pretty girls go tripping by  
While the Trolley Bugs give them the ad-  
miring eye.  
For while the work is being done  
There's always time to have some fun.  
What matter if we don't know what this work  
is all about?  
Just call for Sharkey—he'll straighten us  
out!

### VII

Then there is the "night-crew," 11:30 p. m.,  
To check up on what the day-crew has done.  
"Weighing," and hanging," and "guying"  
too,  
Running "feeders" and putting on "ears,"  
While the city sleeps—and day is near.  
And a victim of this thing called "drink"  
Comes staggering along with a cop—headed  
for the clink;  
He drags along and hollers, "Hey up there—  
Don't forget to cut the wrong wire."

### VIII

The segment is hung and the switch in  
place,  
And the sun shines bright on the Trolley  
Bug's face.  
He looks across the bay where the boats  
come in  
And the ferries ply to Bremerton.  
The city awakens and the busses run  
On the trolley that only yesterday we hung;  
Two gleaming ribbons reflect the sun,  
And Jonesey says, "That's work well done."

### IX

He ought to know—he helped us out—  
He knows what trackless trolley is all about.  
And you Trolley Bugs that make the busses  
run,  
Who sit around the "Hawthorne" when your  
day's work is done,  
Do you discuss "segments" or "switches"  
and things like that?  
Or do you be honest and say: "Brother,  
This is my first job at stringing trolley  
without any cat."



## "I AM A UNION MEMBERSHIP CARD"

(Continued from page 524)

shown by the 5 per cent receipts signed by F. C. ("Pat") Herron, and 4 per cent signed by George W. J. Loew, of Fort Worth. (Part of the 95 per cent is still in the sack for Charlie against the time when the sun begins to set.)

Now we moved north and east. Our December, 1936, receipt is signed by W. B. Doss, of Local No. 429, Nashville, Tenn.—\$4 for dues, and a stack of blue receipts show 3 per cent for business manager assessment. The electrical workers had decided they could amount to something in the TVA. September, 1939, shows L. U. No. 429 has joined the B locals. The November, 1939, receipt shows we'd moved again; it's signed by J. B. Kennard, of L. U. No. B-760, Knoxville. So is the August, 1940, receipt, which rounds out 30 years of the life of a union membership in the I. B. E. W.

## INVESTMENT VALUE OF UNION CARD

I don't mean to infer that this closes the book. Charlie is still going strong and so am I, his I. B. E. W. card. There'll be plenty more receipts in the manila envelope before we ask for our pension. But let's just strike a trial balance and see where we stand. You may think all those stubs and receipts are a worthless record of money spent and gone. Well, that money supported me and kept me alive, and frankly, I think I've been a good investment.

The grand total of all these receipts sums up to: Initiation, \$100; dues, \$950.80; assessments, \$397.88, or a total of \$1,448.68. Of course, you'll remember that this has paid for and is keeping in force an insurance policy of \$1,000, as well as my share of every other expense in keeping a local and an international organization functioning for Charlie's protection.

We keep a pay ledger, too, and Charlie has methodically set down his earnings in all the cities we have stayed in, good times and bad. The ledger shows a total of \$50,507.60. So the cost of his I. B. E. W. card has been only 3.5 per cent of his earnings. With that small percentage we have not only protected ourselves from some of the economic hazards that hit the non-union man, but we have built up a high level of pay and working conditions, and we have helped to build up a great, strong and secure international union.

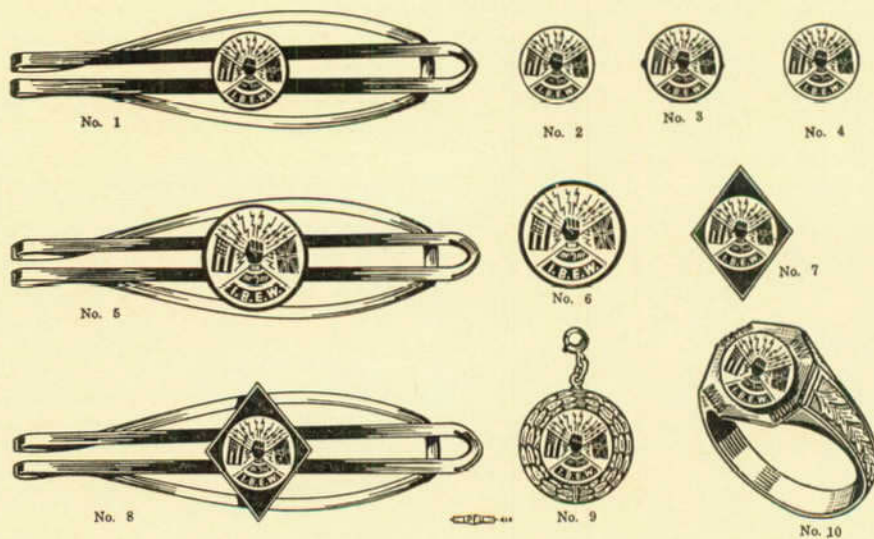
Of course we could not figure up the time and money spent voluntarily to further the

cause of the Brotherhood, but neither could we set a value on the rich treasury in friendships 30 years of I. B. E. W. membership have brought. Beginning with Duke Ferguson, of St. Louis, Mo., who organized L. U. No. 226, it is a joy just to run through old memories and recall names: Hugh ("Mick") O'Neil, Kansas City; ("Windy") Bill Williams, St. Louis; Herb Taylor, Mont Silvey and John Murphy, of Kansas City, Mo.; Bert Petty, Tommie Henson, Charlie Maddison and S. A. King, of Tulsa; Big Bill Cox, Dallas; Louis Ingram, George Simpleman, Guy Duncan, O. A. Walker, of Texas; Chris Fagin, of Florida. Then there come the names of boomers like Roy Hickey, Jack Diamond, "Catfish" McCord, Jimmie Meeks, Ed Hutto, Gus Boeh, A. B. Casey, Ross Hill, Earl Young, Cecil Jarboe, Ted Marchand (whose daddy had a one-digit number card), and so many others.

The Brotherhood was 19 years old when it took in Card No. 235522. There must be a good number of old timers who can remember where they were on the dates of these old receipts, but I wonder how many can show the receipts, or where the money was earned, and on what date paid to them? These little slips of paper and entries in the ledger are a record of my life, up to date, and of Charlie's life as an electrical worker. It's a simple, workaday story and we don't know how to play up the high spots. But if others have kept the record as completely as we have we would like to hear about it and how it adds up.

Nor do we want to forget, as we balance the ledger, that splendid dividend that will come our way after Charlie is 65—the I. B. E. W. pension, for which a part of our dues is being salted away each month.

## ENAMELLED EMBLEMATIC JEWELRY FOR I. B. E. W. MEMBERS



(All Cuts actual size)

No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp	\$.80
No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	.85
No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.60
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.60
No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.00
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.50
No. 8—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	2.25
No. 9—10 kt. Gold Vest Slide Charm	4.00
No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring	9.00

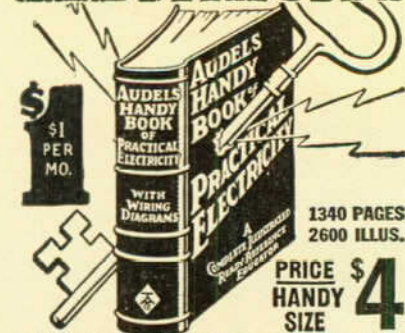
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G. M. Bugniazet, Secretary

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# LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM AUGUST 13 TO SEPTEMBER 10, 1940

L. U. I. O.— 176255 177266	L. U. B-18— 58774 59006 137674 137692 590045 590075 674936 675744 952064 952115	L. U. B-56— 150099 150120 B 753725 753753	L. U. B-95— 219526 219584 639511 639529	L. U. B-160—(Cont.) 606950 607317 B 731600 731629 856501 856844	L. U. B-216— 150936 150941 B 751839 751846	L. U. 268— 299079 299088
B-1— B 60196 60284 B 245036 245060 387436 387490 681168 681576 947305 947369 994624 994630	22— 142730 142731 283770 283889 837123 837214	B-57— B 71121 72340 B 137011 137014 250485 987446 987483	99— 47148 47224 127081 127087 350065 350221	161— 103405 105417	B-220— 151756 151795 B 753438 753464	269— 12072 12074 875701 875793
B-3— AJ 4767 4800 AJ 4887 5000 AJ 5028 5664 AJ 5801 5864 AJ 6001 6023 AJ 6189 6196 AJ 6201 6205 4App 60 64 DBM 1597 1600 DBM 1694 1716 DBM 1860 1861 EJ 2071 2072 EApp 1579 1580 EApp 1743 EApp 1861	B-23— 199506 199597 291621 291623 796959 797250 862501 862809 B 873359 873433	B-58— 4975 4986 378590 378669 B 501326 501430 627831 628196 628501 629011 672123 672150 679143 679500 891151 891205	100— 581911 581916 666952 667030 968732 968738	B-163— 421751 421754 791420 791498	B-222— 152135 152141	B-272— 513256 513300
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4App 60 64 DBM 1597 1600 DBM 1694 1716 DBM 1860 1861 EJ 2071 2072 EApp 1579 1580 EApp 1743 EApp 1861	B-31— B 47256 47268 124148 124169 B 273349 (App.) 399154 399187 868552 868943	B-66— 226969 227552 B 310288 310290 444001 444018 B 816854 817050 872272 872283	107— 167376 549575 549665	173— 800670 800679	B-226— 693781 693790	B-278— 666101 666137
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L. U. 325—(Cont.) 771500 771556	L. U. 397—(Cont.) 144182 144225 979806 979808	L. U. B-465—(Cont.) 523133 523307	L. U. 546— 406878 406900	L. U. 607— 169177 169199	L. U. B-667— B 53739 53856 B 272873 272875 B 333525 333529 B 368102 368209	L. U. 718—(Cont.) 747546 747593
326— 296874 296885 359251 359310 437040 437250	398— 430865 430866 711001 711013 931462 931500	466— 62388 62394 493766 493850	547— 627187 627230	B-609— B 282607 282607 417490 417491 750152 750169	670— 137539 137550	719— 33529 33585
B-327— B 15034 15056 731433 731435	400— 319713 319740	470— 125284 125299	B-548— 124563 124567 B 261943	611— 562238 562340 622955 622958	671— 237875 237887 335510 335574	B-720— B 334217 406138 406138 406143
B-330— 136611 136621	404— 486769 486793	471— 244079	549— 786028 786112	614— 142026 142043	672— 561466 561468 730346 730361	B-723— 335487 B 336625 842471 842471 842631
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## FREE AND SEQUEL

Hush, little helper, don't you cry,  
You'll be a journeyman by and by!  
Then you can trade your Cadillac eight  
For an old jalopy and a garden gate!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. B-124.

## "YOUR HYDRO-MEN"

We feel the time has come at last  
For hydro-men to speak.  
We think that we should come to life,  
Some glories we should seek.  
In isolated spots we've lived  
Long years, and never cried;  
But now we feel we want our turn  
At being glorified.

It's jealousy, some folks will shout;  
But be that as it may.  
Without the hydro-men at work  
No one would draw their pay.  
For day and night, year in, year out,  
We're turning out the "juice"  
And though we keep a little bit,  
It's most for others' use.

Even though our job is inside work  
And easy most the time;  
Who is it catches hell from town  
When we're kicked off the line?  
Who is the guy that gets the axe?  
Who gets sent down the road,  
When some mistake at switching  
Makes him lose his station load?

Who is the man responsible  
For power and for light?  
Who keeps the wheels a-turning round  
While others sleep at night?  
Who generates those kilowatts  
That makes your ice-box run,  
From which you get some ice cold beer  
When daily work is done?

Who is the man who's up all night  
A-watching at his board?  
Who has to work the Sabbath day,  
While you go praise the Lord?  
Who is it works on holidays  
And keeps "juice" on the line  
While other folks go to the beach  
And have a darned swell time?

Without us fellows on the job  
To watch machinery run,  
Your burglar and police alarms  
Would all be on the bum.  
Your fire alarms and hospitals,  
Your bank vaults and your stores,  
Must all depend on hydro-men  
And how they do their chores.

Why even "Pop" must look to us  
To get his morning shave;  
For if his razor failed to work  
My God! How he would rave.  
And if your stove was out of current  
You'd have no breakfast toast—  
So please forgive us if this sounds  
As though we'd like to boast.

But darn it, folks, we're proud to be  
Dependable and true,  
And think we'd like some praising  
For this work we do for you.  
For though 'tis quite monotonous  
And time drags very slow  
It's kind of nice at times to be  
The head man in the show.

KENNETH L. RATHRUM,  
L. U. No. 483.



## TO ALL MY FRIENDS

I hope that soon  
I'll be in tune  
And all my minor discords ended,  
Back in step  
And full of pep,  
And be feeling simply splendid.  
(With thanks to everybody who answered  
my plea in August.)

JOHN F. MASTERTSON,  
L. U. No. B-39,  
Warrensville Infirmary, Warrensville, Ohio.

## GENUINE DEFENSE

The mightiest walls of steel can't shield  
The country with discord in it;  
The most powerful fortress must yield  
When dissension prevails within it.

Defense that will truly endure  
Must be free of hindering faults,  
To render a nation secure  
From its foes' ferocious assaults!

One mutual aim must embrace  
A united population—  
A fervent aim to keep in pace  
With the spirit of cooperation!

And labor shall stand faithfully by,  
With willing shoulder at the wheel,  
United as one, it shall apply  
Its efforts with vigorous zeal;

Spurred by a noble cause, it shall do its share  
To join in defense-preparing chores,  
That brutal tyrants shall not dare  
To approach our fortified shores!

That cruel rulers shan't get near to us,  
Nor gain foothold upon our ground,  
Our freedom and all that's dear to us  
Shall remain intact, safe and sound.

A Bit O' Luck,  
ABE GLICK,  
L. U. No. B-3.

## THE POINT OF VIEW

The power lobbyists betray  
Small fear or awe of "lawful;"  
Unless full taxes bring dismay,  
And then the law is "awful!"

But when some impecunious sprout  
Contrives to cheat the meter,  
The virtuous corp sends spotters out  
Who strive to meet the cheater!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,  
L. U. No. B-124.



Where's that boom we're hearing about?  
Here's another of our members on the unem-  
ployed list.

## I'M MAKING MY DAILY ROUNDS

There was a time, not long past,  
"Help Wanted" signs were seen everywhere,  
Jobs were plentiful, they didn't go fast,  
And no one seemed very much to care.

Age or experience were not strict standards,  
But rather willingness to work and learn;  
They'd put you on without wasting words—  
How different today in 'most every concern!

They'll write letters to every place you've  
worked,  
To see if you were tops in your line,  
With a negative nod they'll get you irked  
By the same old answer, "You're wasting  
your time."

I arise each morning before the hour of seven,  
A breakfast of buns, with some coffee weak,  
Then make the rounds till after eleven,  
My daily routine while a job I seek.

From early morn until the noon—  
Then I'm "idle," the boss is having lunch—  
Always hoping that pretty soon  
I'll land a job, as is my hunch.

I'm bound to strike it one of these days,  
Fate will not always play me false,  
I'll keep on striving in various ways,  
Even until the trumpet calls.

P. K.,  
I. O. member.

## POLE TOP VIEW

A lineman perched on a pole one day,  
Saw a couple of cuties sweet and gay.  
The girls were talking to each other,  
And the lineman's heart turned soft as butter.  
His blood began to race inside,  
And his chest came out in manly pride.  
He said, "It sure is plain to see,  
That those two gals admire me."  
But alas! alack! if he only knew,  
The words that passed between those two.  
One cutie said, "I really think  
That guy up there's the missing link."

LINEMAN LENNIE,  
Local No. B-702.

## FLEETING FAME

Fading from constant abuse,  
The plate is worn from frequent use,  
The printer, the plate he banishes,  
And lo, the smiling face vanishes.

But time marches on with a song,  
Another person comes along  
Who is accepted by popular acclaim,  
Arising to heights, the reward of fame.

On top of the last page that graces,  
Some of the guys should have lifted faces,  
And one of them, without doubt, who's in,  
Is yours truly, with drooping chin.

Fame is fickle and to be on top,  
To stick out your chin you're on the spot—  
"Come on, bo, say a few words over the  
mike!"  
"Hello, Maw! It was a great fight!"

WILLIAM E. HANSON,  
L. U. No. 103, Boston.



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IS SMALL  
But...**



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